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PRICE  
SIXPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## Lectures.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

A COURSE OF TEN PUBLIC LECTURES ON 'L'HISTOIRE DU GOUT EN FRANCE (1500-1800)' will be given at KING'S COLLEGE, STRAND, W.C., by DR. GUILLAUME RUIJER, University Professor of French Literature, at 3.30 P.M., on MONDAYS during the First Term, beginning on OCTOBER 12. Admission free, without Ticket.  
P. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

#### BARLOW LECTURES ON DANTE.

Mr. EDMUND G. BARLOW, M.A., Litt.D., will give a COURSE OF TWELVE PUBLIC LECTURES ON 'THE PARADISO,' on WEDNESDAYS, at 5 P.M., beginning on November 4, 1914. The Lectures will be delivered at University College, and are open to the Public without Fee or Ticket.  
Particulars and detailed syllabus will be sent on application to  
WALTER W. SETON, M.A., Secretary,  
University College, London, Gower Street, W.C.

## Educational.

**MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, E.C.—An ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.** For Boys under Fourteen on December 11, 1914, will be held on DECEMBER 1, 2, and 3.—For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

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The PROFESSOR OF GERMAN being at present absent, a substitute is REQUIRED.—Applications should be made immediately to the Secretary of the University, from whom information as to remuneration, &c., may be obtained.  
J. M. FINNEGAN, Secretary.

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Cavassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify for appointment. No candidate who is a relative of a member of the Advisory Sub-Committee of a School is eligible for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.  
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

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Town Hall, Lowestoft, October, 1914.

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E. H. PICKMERE, Clerk to the Education Authority.  
September, 1914.

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(A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)

Applications are invited for the Post of ASSISTANT LECTURER IN HISTORY.

Applications and testimonials should be received not later than OCTOBER 14 by the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.  
JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, M.A.,  
September 4, 1914.

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JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, M.A., Secretary and Registrar.

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Applications from Candidates for the appointment should be sent in by NOVEMBER 1, 1914, to H. J. ALLEN, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, care of The National Bank of India, Ltd., 28, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.

The selected Candidate will be required to bind himself by agreement, the details of which will be settled later.

The University will be prepared to pay the selected Candidate a single first-class passage to Madras.  
By Order,  
FRANCIS DEWSBURY, Registrar.

Senate House, August 30, 1914.

### APPOINTMENT OF A MISTRESS OF METHOD IN THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, COLOMBO, CEYLON.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies requires a MISTRESS OF METHOD for the GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, COLOMBO.

It is desirable that candidates should be graduates of a British University and trained teachers with a record of several years' successful work. Experience in the training of teachers will be considered a valuable qualification. They should be between 25 and 35 years of age.

The salary attached to the post is 3200, rising by annual increments of 250, to 3500, a year. Free quarters are not provided, but a house allowance is made of 75 per cent of the salary. Half salary will be paid from the date of embarkation in this country, and full salary from the date of arrival in the Colony. The engagement will be in the first instance for a period of three years.

Candidates who wish to be considered for this post should submit their applications, in covers marked "C.A." to THE SECRETARY, Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W. Scottish candidates should apply to THE SECRETARY, Scotch Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The selected candidate will be required to take up her post in Ceylon on JANUARY 1, 1915.

### APPOINTMENT OF AN ART MASTER AND INSTRUCTOR OF MANUAL TRAINING AT THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, COLOMBO, CEYLON.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies requires an ART MASTER AND INSTRUCTOR OF MANUAL TRAINING for the Government Training College at Colombo.

Candidates, who should be unmarried, should hold such qualifications as an Art Master's Certificate and the City and Guilds' Manual Training First-Class Certificate or equivalent certificates. They should have experience, if possible, of ordinary teaching in addition to four years' experience in teaching Art and Manual Training subjects, and should be able to lecture on the teaching of these subjects.

The salary attached to the position is 3000, rising by annual increments of 250, to 4000, a year. No quarters are provided, but a house allowance of 75 per cent of the salary is made. Half salary will be paid from the date of embarkation in this country, and full salary from the date of arrival in the Colony. The engagement will be in the first instance for a period of three years.

The selected candidate will be required to train teachers in Art and Manual Instruction, and also to teach these subjects in the school attached to the Training College.

Candidates who wish to be considered for this post should submit their applications, in covers marked "C.A." to THE SECRETARY, Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W. Scottish candidates should apply to THE SECRETARY, Scotch Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The selected candidate will be required to take up his post in Ceylon on JANUARY 1, 1915.

### THE APPOINTMENT OF A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH TO THE COLLEGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANORE AT TRIVANDRUM.

A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH is required for the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE at TRIVANDRUM. The appointment is not in the Indian Educational Service.

Candidates should be University graduates in honours, and not more than 30 years of age. Special knowledge of English and Philology is an essential qualification, and some experience of teaching these subjects is desirable. Experience of the residence system in forces in English schools or Universities is also desirable. The selected candidate should be prepared to take part in Athletic and encourage Outdoor Games among the Students.

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HERBERT REID, Secretary to the Education Committee.  
15, John Street, Sunderland, September 24, 1914.

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HELVY ELIAS, Director of Education.  
Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil, September 29, 1914.

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## LITERATURE

## ETHICAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

THE admirable statement of the British case entitled 'Why We are at War' has been written by men who are not politicians, who belong to different schools of thought, and who have proved that they possess the power to handle evidence. Much of it is based on the British White Book, but it also contains a reprint of the German White Book and other documents which it is not easy to obtain in England.

The authors will not think us ungrateful if we say that we still prefer the famous English Parliamentary Paper which gave, without any comment, the dispatches up to the moment of our declaration of war. That Paper contains the best possible justification as to "Why We are at War." In one trifling point it could, however, be improved. Those who attempt to study it with care must often find it difficult to remember who are the persons to whom some of the letters and telegrams are addressed. If the Government would take a leaf out of the book before us, and would give, at the beginning of their White Paper, such a list of the *dramatis personæ* as appears at p. 67 of the

*Why We are at War: Great Britain's Case.* By Members of the Oxford Faculty of Modern History. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2s. net.)

*The Deeper Causes of the War.* By Dr. Sanday. (Milford, 3d. net.)

*The War and our Social Problems.* By "Lancastrian" of *The Church Times*. (Mowbray & Co., 3d.)

*The War and Conscience.* By the Right Rev. Edward Talbot. (Same publishers, 1d.)

*Modern Germany and the Modern World.* By M. E. Sadler. (Macmillan & Co., 2d.)

Clarendon Press volume, then we think that the White Paper would be even more useful than it now is.

The members of the Oxford Faculty of Modern History give the reasons which led to the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg. They show how Belgium became a neutral state for the convenience of Europe, how the privileges of Belgium have been maintained for eighty years, and how the people of that country have fulfilled the obligations with which they were burdened. Belgium has proved to the world that she possesses other titles to existence than those afforded by treaties, and probably there is no one outside Germany who would now argue that if Belgium were blotted out the world would not be the poorer. The authors make it clear that it was in the interest of the Great Powers, rather than for her own advantage, that Belgium was made a sovereign independent state, and that in fighting for Belgium we are fighting for the law of nations.

The position of Luxemburg is different from that of Belgium, and it is less familiar to Englishmen. The authors, therefore, do well to show how the neutrality of that Duchy was guaranteed at the express instance of Prussia, and guaranteed "as a protection against French aggression." A quotation from Lord Stanley, our Foreign Minister in 1867, states that the treaty which defined the position of Luxemburg gave us "a right to make war," but did "not necessarily impose the obligation" to fight, if Luxemburg were attacked.

The authors recall the fact that early in 1803 England demanded the evacuation of Holland and Switzerland on the part of the French, and that Napoleon replied, "Switzerland and Holland are mere trifles." The First Consul then, like the Imperial Chancellor of to-day, professed to be unable to understand why Great Britain should insist upon the observance of treaties. The "scrap of paper" is nothing new; but the authors do a public service when they point out that in 1870 Bismarck made use of the same "scrap"—the Treaty of 1839—and on that occasion to prevent England from supporting France. They remind us that Bismarck published the proposal, alleged to have been made to him by Benedetti in 1866, that Prussia should help France to acquire Belgium as a solace for Prussian annexations in Northern Germany. In 1870, as now, we stood by the Treaty of '39; and the result in 1870 was that Germany and France entered into an identic Treaty with Great Britain to the effect that if either belligerent violated Belgian territory, Great Britain would join the other power in defence of it.

The authors show that as an independent state Belgium is

"bound by the elementary principle of the law of nations, that a neutral state is bound to refuse to grant a right of passage to a belligerent."

and an interesting quotation from one of the articles of a Hague Peace Conference

proves that this well-established principle was reaffirmed by the Powers as recently as 1907. But Germany shows no regard for treaties or pledges, and is surprised that other Powers should let themselves be hampered by solemn obligations. The Prussian idea of truth may be judged from the fact that on July 29th Germany told England that the Russian mobilization was alarming, that France was also making military preparations, and that Germany might have to proclaim an "imminent state of war" as a counter measure to the French preparations. It is now known that at that very moment her preparations had gone far beyond the preliminary stage she thus indicated, and papers found on German soldiers are evidence of the fact that as early as July 20th, or three days before the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, Germany was mobilizing, or preparing to mobilize, her army. Some day we may get evidence which will show the date when the German liners were converted at sea into cruisers.

As some influential people in this country, for whose work in the past we have great respect, are now attempting to start a movement to define in advance terms of peace, it is important to bear in mind that the Anglo-French Entente was not a treaty, and that its solidarity was brought about by the mere interchange of letters between our Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the French Ambassador in London. It is difficult to see how such an exchange of views could be prevented if the work of the Foreign Office is to be carried on at all, and difficult, therefore, to know how people who wish to fetter the hands of our Foreign Office can, in a country of Parliamentary government like this, hope to attain their object.

The little book under discussion deserves all the praise that can be given to it, but when it goes to a second edition it must include Sir Maurice de Bunsen's dispatch, published just after it appeared. It must also tell us something about the Russian Orange Book, not seen here until the authors had completed their task. The Bunsen dispatch, dated September 1st, proves beyond the possibility of dispute that Austria was forced into war. She did not expect war with Russia, and was ready to agree to mediation. It is pretty clear that she would have welcomed a way out of the difficulty into which she had let herself be drawn. But it has been shown that "the German Ambassador at Vienna desired war from the first"; and it has become certain that Germany forced the pace and declared war on Russia a week before her friend Austria was ready to start.

Dr. Sanday in less than a dozen pages seeks to put before us the deeper causes of the war. He emphasizes the German dictum that "Might is right," as expounded in recent Prussian war literature. He does not, however, criticize ourselves, as he well might have done, for having neglected to make adequate

preparation for upholding the principle that "Right is might."

He speaks of Germany's discontent with the present parcelling-out of dominion, but he does not point out that it is sound administration of possessions which constitutes the one valid claim to acquire and hold them, and that, judged by that criterion—at least according to the support forthcoming from those we rule—our claim is more tenable than that of Germany.

Dr. Sanday misses also, in our opinion, the deepest of all the causes which have brought about war—the overweening conceit and desire for aggrandizement of an autocrat. Not by any means for the first time does *Punch*, in last week's issue, convey a salutary lesson with a humour which bites into us while we laugh. The first illustration gives us a street arab jeering at a girl urchin: "Boo! 'oo kissed 'er 'and to the Kaiser larst time 'e com over? Yar! Bloomin' German!" Our City fathers who feasted the overweening monarch now wish perhaps that their money had been spent in something more profitable than inflating his arrogance still further by their attentions. Nor are our City fathers alone to blame; any one of us who by applause or flattery or any form of wasteful demonstration has contributed to this vice of his must share some of the blame for one of the fundamental causes of the war.

"Lancastrian" of *The Church Times* in 'The War and our Social Problems' hardly, we think, represents the most profound religious thought on the subject. Ready as we are to rejoice with him at the outpouring of a large amount of surplus wealth by the rich, we cannot help recognizing that apparently nothing less than a world catastrophe was needed to awaken them to a sense of responsibility for their wealth; and it seems to us, too, that a larger measure of self-denial on their part and less ostentation in giving would be more in accordance with the best traditions in matters of this kind. While referring in his 'Restatement of Charity' to the doubtful economic good of voluntary work, the author might, we think, have reminded his readers that whoever employs his time more advantageously to the community than he has hitherto done should not be discouraged, even though some yet better direction of his energies may be conceivable. In the chapter on 'The Reconstruction of Capital' we welcome the many references to the beginnings made towards constituting the State the repository of latent wealth, which under its auspices may be lent out at an interest commensurate with the public utility of the undertaking for which the capital is required. If such an accumulation of capital had been at the service of the State—without need for recourse to new measures of taxation at a time when industrial enterprise is naturally in abeyance, and without being necessarily locked up in a war chest—our position would undoubtedly have been stronger than it was during the past few months. The author's anxiety that such

ideas should not be regarded as Socialism hardly accords with his later advice to his readers not to be frightened by labels. In referring to Labour, we doubt whether it is wise to regard the danger of industrial revolution as a thing of the past. Men at the moment are welded together the world over to subvert a military autocracy, and the war is showing us who our real leaders are. Our future safety from revolution lies in the spirit of these men prevailing over the mean commercialism which has hitherto held sway among us. We do not think "Lancastrian's" hard words with regard to Labour leaders are justified, except in the case of the one he names. It is generally recognized that, in Germany at least, the military organization was far in advance of the industrial, and that therefore the latter has, for the time being, been submerged; but, like a submarine, it may yet prove itself to be endowed with enormous striking power.

In his last chapter the author rather understates the case in saying that "the spirit of Christian economics shows signs of eventual triumph." The Christian ideal in regard to worldly possessions has already, at least, so far prevailed and proved its truth that life is recognized by the best men of every generation as not worth living unless we can get it converted into actual fact.

The Bishop of Winchester's 'The War and Conscience,' reprinted from *The Contemporary Review*, has all the qualities in which "Lancastrian" is wanting. Infused with a deep spirituality, it is yet practical and eminently fitting for the present time. It is not possible to sum up its lesson here; it is in great part a lesson of chivalry—of the obligation which lies upon us all to see to it that the gallant lives so freely given for right and for the honour of their country shall not, through any slackness of ours, prove to have been given in vain.

The Vice-Chancellor of Leeds's pamphlet calls for little comment. We do not think he is right in saying that the good German professors who have been our frequent guests in England have "had every opportunity of knowing us as we really are, and our Government as it really is." We complain that Germany deceived us, but how much more have we deceived Germany! May we not even acknowledge with thankfulness that we have deceived ourselves? Sunk, as it seemed, only a few months ago in a selfish materialism, few among us could have expected that the nation would meet so adequately so great a crisis. We are a little doubtful as to what the learned Professor means by saying, "It is the shade of Bismarck we are fighting to-day." Not his spirit, certainly, is responsible for the present Prussian ambition, which is overleaping itself. As a diplomatist Bismarck was, none too scrupulous; but he was a level-headed man, and moreover, extraordinary in the accuracy of his penetration into latent facts; he could never have placed his country in its present dire straits.

*George the Third and Charles Fox: the Concluding Part of the American Revolution.* By Sir George Otto Trevelyan. Vol. II. (Longmans & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN has long since enlarged 'The Early History of Charles James Fox' into a general narrative of the American Revolution. The present volume, covering the march of events from Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga to the fall of Lord North and the beginnings of the Rockingham Ministry, is planned on the same generous scale as its predecessors. The story flows gracefully along; its current is never rapid; but the course kept is direct enough. Though he embraces two continents, Sir George reminds us in his treatment of affairs much more of our native Thames than of some mighty river in the New World. He arrests, but never surprises attention; and appeals not to our sense of the grandeur of history, but to our readiness to accept history as our entertainer.

Charles Fox himself inevitably makes fitful appearances in Sir George Trevelyan's pages. We first meet him in alliance with the Rockingham Whigs, and frankly astonished at their indifference to place and salary. They were, he wrote to Burke, "altogether as unfit to storm a citadel as they would be proper for the defence of it." Fox's old father, Lord Holland, had certainly educated him in quite another school, but he was right in perceiving that the times demanded something more than the gentlemanly, lethargic opposition of Lord John Cavendish and Lord Camden.

Fox supplied the driving power both outside and inside the House. Sir George describes with zest his descents on every place where politicians congregated. The Hon. Mr. Fox, it was announced, was driven into Salisbury camp on a review day in a phaeton with four horses; while attending Newmarket he kept a watchful eye on Jack Townshend's prospects as candidate for Cambridge University, and, what is more, he carried his man. The Westminster election of 1780 displayed him at his brightest as an irresistible canvasser. Within St. Stephen's he may have cut an incongruous figure as the advocate of administrative purity, but his exposure of the incompetence of Lord North's Government, though sometimes extravagant, had justice on its side throughout. He astonished the House by his knowledge of finance, and conducted the debates with a skill that foiled even the astute First Minister. "Fox in his best days" was the subsequent verdict of the experienced Grattan; and Sir George fairly claims for him that he ceased to be "Charles" to society and rose to be "Mr. Fox."

A preference is shown in these pages for biographical over diplomatic sources, but Sir George Trevelyan lays due stress on the importance of the French Minister Vergennes as the soul of the Continental combination against Great Britain. "France," he wrote in December, 1776,

"may be content to remain a spectator while Englishmen are rending their own empire to pieces." But he soon abandoned the attitude of passive hostility; and events moved after he and Franklin had drawn up the Treaty of Alliance in February, 1778, and, in the following April, John Adams had replaced Silas Deane, who was by no means a model of Republican integrity. Holland went to war with England on its own account over the exercise of the right of search; but, as Sir George points out, the continuance of hostilities was by no means certain until Adams, transferred to the Hague, arranged the famous Treaty of Commerce and Amity with the Dutch. The profound minds of Frederick the Great and the Empress Catherine were simultaneously perceiving that the common enemy could be vitally injured without their drawing the sword at all, and at the prompting of Vergennes they effected that formidable instrument, the Armed Neutrality. During this crisis England was well served by her agents abroad, notably by James Harris, afterwards Earl of Malmesbury; but the Secretary of State, Lord Weymouth, used to get drunk with the Bedfords overnight, and counted for nothing when sober.

With the command of the sea in peril, and a large army locked up in America, England had fallen on evil days. Sir George Trevelyan, as throughout his history, gives us what we do not get elsewhere when he touches the social condition of the country. Wisely attentive to lesser matters, he has studied newspapers and pamphlets, and thus we are given such illuminating items as the beating of drums while soldiers were being flogged in the Tilt Yard because their cries disturbed the clerks of Whitehall, and the complaint of a leading brewer that the consumption of ale and porter had fallen off by 20 per cent in a single year. A retired tradesman left his rural villa to dine with his City Company, and wrote next day in righteous wrath to *The Evening News* :—

"Thither I went, dressed in my light-coloured frock trimmed with silver cord, which I always wear when I pay my respects to a fine turbot. I found a wishy-washy Dutch dish called water-soupy."

There are those who despise the small change of history, but we are not of them, and we heartily thank Sir George for his liberal distribution of it.

At the same time, he fails to persuade us that the war was unpopular, even its later stages. Shipping and manufactures were terribly hard hit, no doubt, and became vocal in consequence. Still, provision merchants and army contractors were doing uncommonly well out of the war, and their prosperity must have reacted upon considerable numbers of the working classes. The discontent, when analysed, appears to have come chiefly from the larger towns, and they exercised, of course, nothing like the weight of the urban Yorkshire and Lancashire of to-day. The importation of cotton, as Sir George

notes, was only just beginning; wool was still the staple trade, and it was scattered over large districts not only in the North, but also in the West of England, where, indeed, its vestiges are still to be found. The agricultural areas enjoyed high prices and abundant harvests, and were economically content. The hostility of the County Associations to the Government arose not from the fact that it was carrying on a war, but that it was too corrupt and incompetent to carry it on to any purpose—a very different argument.

Almost to the last our countrymen held to the belief—in the long run a salutary one—that they could not be beaten. The crime of the Government consisted less in keeping them in the dark than in having no light to display. Though Lord North perceived the inevitable for some years before the end, it is probable that Lord Sandwich and Rigby spoke from their consciences when they told Parliament that American militiamen invariably ran away from redcoats. In a sense they were correct, but the militiamen, unfortunately for England, recovered their lost ground, whereas the redcoats had to retreat to the coast. The North Administration had, in fact, a capacity unequalled in English history for accepting bad and rejecting good advice. Rodney warned them in vain of the depredators who were waxing fat at New York, and Benedict Arnold wrote for blind eyes when he declared that the Loyalists could not be expected to render assistance unless they were delivered from military misrule and an arbitrary police.

Sir George Trevelyan tells the story of the campaigns in the Carolinas with much animation, and if we get rather too much about Nathanael Greene and his wife of a "flowing tongue and cheerful countenance," we admit that he does full justice to Cornwallis and his able officer Lord Rawdon. It was the sailors who determined where the blow should fall. De Grasse's decision to sail to the Chesapeake persuaded Washington to march southwards into Virginia, and after Graves had fought his indecisive action with the French, the fate of Yorktown was sealed. We think, however, that Sir George lets off Sir Henry Clinton rather too lightly. Not only was he deceived by Washington's spies, and so sat inactive at New York, but he also led Cornwallis to believe that he would be relieved by sea, and thus, by withdrawing his outposts, to render a difficult position untenable.

We regret to see that Sir George has determined to bring his work to a conclusion. Is it too much to ask him to deal with Rodney's victory over De Grasse, the relief of Gibraltar, and the negotiations for peace in a supplementary volume? The quarrel between Fox and Shelburne is an episode which he would handle admirably.

*Famous Reviews.* Selected and edited, with Introductory Notes, by R. Brimley Johnson. (Pitman & Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE idea of this book is a good one, though the execution leaves something to be desired. Mr. Brimley Johnson has made his choice from the reviews contributed to *The Edinburgh Quarterly*, *Blackwood's*, *The Westminster Review*, *Fraser's*, *The Monthly Repository*, and *The Edinburgh Magazine* with much industry and, on the whole, with discrimination. It is true that we get nothing from Hazlitt, possibly because his writings are more in the nature of detached essays than of reviews; and that the solitary specimen from De Quincey's pen consists of an article on Pope, whereas his criticism of Malthus and Ricardo would have been much to the point. It is also true that a trouncing of Andrew Becket, an obscure Shakespearian scholar—if scholar he can be called—hardly counts among famous reviews; and that we look in vain for a very famous review indeed—Macaulay's chastisement of "Satan" Montgomery.

Still, when the wide range of Mr. Johnson's search is taken into consideration, he may be pronounced to have acquitted himself with credit. We get Brougham's attack on Byron which prompted the 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers'; Jeffrey's dismissal of 'The Excursion' with "This will never do"; the tremendous *Blackwood* articles on 'The Cockney School of Poetry'; Bishop Wilberforce's overhauling of "Mr. C. Darwin 'On the Origin of Species,'" and many more notable surveys of contemporary authorship. Mr. Johnson's readers should be especially grateful to him for having disinterred W. J. Fox's admirable welcome of Browning's 'Pauline' from *The New Monthly Repository*, even if they may regret that his plan excluded Robert Buchanan's notorious onslaught on 'The Fleshly School of Poetry.'

Where Mr. Johnson falls short is not as selector, but as editor. His introductory notes by no means escape triviality; we can make nothing, for example, of his allusion to the "venal sycophancy" of Gifford. The editor of *The Quarterly* was a consistent, if acrimonious Tory, and it is unjust to talk of the man who won the friendship of Scott, Canning, and Frere as if he were a Ralph or Mallet of the previous century. Again, though we can well understand that Mr. Johnson has been compelled to abridge some of his famous reviews, his "cuts" seem decidedly capricious. Thus there appears on p. 195: "We, of course, cite these lines for little besides their luxuriant smoothness"; and on p. 243: "With passages like these still on the mind and ear." The lines and the passages fail to appear, and Coleridge and Tennyson are the sufferers. But Mr. Johnson's chief fault lies in his arrangement, or want of arrangement. His grouping of the reviews in each periodical may possibly be justified, though it means that Coleridge keeps popping up through the book, after intervals of Darwin or Cardinal

Newman; but he might at least have placed his loans from *The Quarterly* in chronological order: as things are, we get, first, Wilberforce on Newman's 'Apologia,' written in 1864, and next an anonymous review of 'Waverley,' dated 1814.

These defects notwithstanding, this volume is welcome. It will persuade many that the old reviewers knew what they were writing about, though they permitted themselves an excessive allowance of invective. Jeffrey, in particular, emerges from a reperusal with credit. His outlook may have been narrow, and he prostrated himself too frequently before "the rules" of poetry. But even the article on 'The Excursion' shows some appreciation of Wordsworth. Of the exquisite episode of Margaret, Jeffrey wrote: "We must say that there is very considerable pathos in the telling of this simple story." It was left for Christopher North to denounce 'The Excursion' as "the worst poem, of any character, in the English language." While Mr. Johnson talks of the scurrility of *The Quarterly*, he lets off *Blackwood's* rather lightly. Yet against Lockhart's noble eulogy of Coleridge must be set *Blackwood's* declaration, "The truth is that Mr. Coleridge is but an obscure name in English literature." Further, though Keats has been said, wrongly indeed, to have been "snuffed out" by Gifford's bludgeoning in *The Quarterly*, the onslaught on 'Endymion' in 'The Cockney School of Poetry'—"So back to the shop, Mr. John, back to plasters, pills and ointment boxes"—is deadlier by far.

Macaulay on Croker we all know, but it is a joy to come across the retaliation—Croker on vols. i. and ii. of Macaulay's 'History of England.' And an uncommonly sound article the rejoinder is too, pointing out, what cannot be denied, that Macaulay insufficiently acknowledged his indebtedness to Mackintosh, and that he imported prejudice into his narrative.

The progress of the century brought milder manners—some log-rolling even. John Sterling's eulogy of Carlyle is an astonishingly rapid and wordy performance. But a return to the older school was made when *The Quarterly*, after a capital appreciation of 'Vanity Fair,' decided that the author of 'Jane Eyre' was a man, or, if a woman, one who had, "for some sufficient reason, long forfeited the society of her own sex." An apology of a kind was rendered after the appearance of Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life of Charlotte Brontë,' but then *The Quarterly* must needs discover that George Eliot was "a tolerant member of what is styled the Broad-Church party." The worthy publication has, it must be confessed, undergone its periods of obscurantism. *The Westminster Review*, on the other hand, was simultaneously emitting a dry, very dry, light. When J. S. Mill announced of Mr. Tennyson, the author of 'Poems, Chiefly Lyrical,' that "He climbs the pineal gland as if it were the very centre of the scene," he little knew how he would stagger a later and more frivolous generation.

*Year-Books of Edward II.*—Vol. VI. 4 *Edward II.*, A.D. 1310-1311. Edited for the Selden Society by G. J. Turner. (Quaritch.)

LIKE Serjeant Maynard, we have "a relish of the old year-books," and we welcome the one now before us the more because of Mr. Turner's learned and instructive Introduction. Mr. Turner takes the occasion of putting forward certain views as to the origin of the Year-Books: he believes that they were first circulated in the form of slender volumes or pamphlets, consisting of a few gathers of leaves, and containing the reports for a few terms or a year, and that at a later stage these pamphlets were copied into larger volumes, containing the reports for several years, or the whole or the greater part of a reign. In their first form the reports were intended, it is suggested, for the instruction of young students, and in their second for the recreation of elderly lawyers. While we should hesitate to subscribe without reservation to the view that terminal and annual volumes of reports were exclusively for the beginner, and the larger compilations for the learned—and we do Mr. Turner an injustice if his opinion does not take this extreme form—yet we think that in its broad lines the "pamphlet" theory will commend itself generally, and would do so even if it were not supported by such compelling evidence as the editor adduces. Having regard to the importance of forms and the minutiae of procedure at this period, it is obvious that there must have been a steady demand upon the part of counsel and student alike to be informed at frequent intervals of the proceedings of the courts; and at a time when daily and weekly periodicals were a luxury undreamt of, the precise intervals would doubtless tend to be determined by the divisions of the legal calendar.

In introducing his "pamphlet" theory, Mr. Turner discusses once more the question whether the Year-Books were "official," and asks indulgence for the older view. He sees the difficulties in the way of any theory of "official" authorship, but thinks it is not disproved, and that, although the earliest Year-Books may have been

"mere students' notebooks and entirely unofficial in character, we need not assume that an organised system of law reporting never prevailed in the Middle Ages; nor need we deny that there may have been a time when the reporters were paid by the kings of this realm, as Plowden declared and others have believed. Almost certainly the conditions under which the Year-Books were produced varied from time to time."

Mr. Turner apparently tends to the view that the mediæval Readers of the Inns of Court may have been, at some period, responsible for the Year-Books.

Like the story of Prince Henry and Chief Justice Gascoigne, the theory of official authorship is impossible absolutely to disprove, but most students of the Year-Books will await the production of more convincing evidence than has yet

been produced before suffering themselves to be persuaded. Against a theory of organized publication—so long as it does not descend into too great detail—it is difficult to find anything to say; but is there any need to invoke the Inns of Court? The Year-Books may quite possibly have been in sufficient demand, even in the reign of the second Edward, to make their regular production a worthy subject of commercial enterprise. But any idea that the earliest Year-Books were in any sense produced under authority, whether that of the Courts or of the Inns, is, as we understand Mr. Turner to agree, refuted by the Year-Books themselves. The reporters, who took a keen interest in the personality of judges and counsel, were not working under authority, nor have their reports been edited by authority. When Bereford, C.J., wagers his wine and his land, and Stanton, J., his hood, the reporter notes the incident with delight. Does Stanton swear by the blood God shed or Bereford by St. James, the pen of the reporter is ready. The Chief Justice's ironical questions, the "scenes" with Hengham, are preserved for contemporary gratification and our own. And the early Year-Books are emphatically personal: "Et ego quesivi a Ridenal dubium istius," says the reporter, and "Hoc dictum fuit michi per J. Grantebrigge."

It has been suggested (we fancy by Charles Gross) that the Year-Books will, when attention has been directed to them, prove to be valuable sources for social history; the perusal of each fresh volume confirms our doubts. We have, it is true, occasionally found illuminating scraps of information bearing upon economic and social conditions, but their occurrence in the Year-Books is an accident that does not frequently recur. The reporters' interest was entirely professional: they were concerned with the law, and if the humours of judges and counsel appealed to them, it was because judges and counsel were their professional brethren and friends. It is, indeed, a little curious that we should get infinitely more information of general human interest from the formal record than from the informal and, frequently, extraordinarily vivid report. Even when an attorney on his way to Court is imprisoned on suspicion of having wounded a man, although the story evidently interested the Court and the reporters, the record gives a fuller and better account, despite the fact that the details of the attorney's adventure had no direct bearing upon the case. Again, in a case where a writ of detinue is brought for the recovery of a book of the price of five pounds, the report merely tells us that it was a book—the record, that it was called "Saintgrahel."

Yet if the Year-Books do not appeal to a large public, that select and learned handful who care for legal antiquities will read this latest volume with gratitude to the Selden Society and regard for Mr. Turner, in whom the preceding editors have found a worthy successor.

*Raymond Poincaré: a Sketch.* (Duckworth & Co., 5s. net.)

THIS anonymous book was written before the outbreak of war, and even before the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand. It contains passages which already read like ancient history, but the author showed considerable foresight in many of his remarks, and was perhaps wise to leave the bulk of his work as it originally stood. He says, for instance, in one place that

"should the calamity of a European war ever occur, England must inevitably be ranged in the opposite camp to Germany. For us it is a question of life and death."

On the other hand, events have proved many of his statements to be very wise of the mark; and that the book is out of date may be judged by the suggestion that the two great Continental rivals are likely to become more friendly, and that "a much better feeling exists between France and Germany than in 1911."

The book gives an agreeable sketch of M. Raymond Poincaré. The President was born at Bar-le-Duc in Lorraine, he did his military service at Nancy, and has all his life been closely connected with the part of France where at the moment the great battle rages. His father's home and his own property have within the last week been the centre of fierce fighting. The house of his parents has been pillaged by the Germans, and his own property has received the honour of a special bombardment.

The author talks pleasantly about M. Poincaré's literary work, and relates how the young barrister's taste for literature and art showed itself in the law courts, not only in the polished form of his speeches, but also in the choice of his cases. One of his literary efforts drew from Alphonse Daudet the remark that "our dear friend Goncourt founded the Academy, but Poincaré has breathed life into it." It is noted that his speeches were invariably written out and then committed to memory. It is said that his literary style is marred to some extent by monotony, and that his speeches read too smoothly, and lack variety of contrast in their manner.

When he entered politics in 1887, at an election where he defeated Boulanger, M. Poincaré at once devoted himself to the study of finance, but was for three years a silent member. His first speech in the Chamber was in defence of the Budget of M. Rouvier, and it is recorded that he at once impressed his hearers by the skill with which he dealt with intricate money questions; and the author rightly states that M. Poincaré's ability as a financier has been one of the main reasons for the reputation of statesmanship which he enjoys in France. The book gives a clear account of the French financial system, and some interesting comparisons are made between French and English methods. But many of the figures in the text are exceedingly stale. It is true that they are often brought up to date by foot-notes; but when questions of taxation are being

discussed one would have expected the text to take us a little further than the year 1900! We also note that in a table where English and French Budgets are compared in detail, no year is given for any of the figures which are quoted. Another defect of the work is that the author allows himself to write of "last year" and of the "last few months" without supplying his reader with the slightest clue as to what year or what months he had in mind.

But at this moment readers will be tempted to turn to the chapters which describe the origin of the Entente. The author traces our present understanding with France to the Delcassé incident of 1905, and reminds Germany that when she complains of the existence of the Entente, she should reflect that

"its development was largely due to her own action, to the mistaken policy which she adopted with such poor results to herself in 1905, and which she persisted in during the subsequent eight years, from the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 to the signature of the Franco-German Treaty of 1911."

The author thinks that in 1905 war was only averted because the French army was notoriously unprepared, and because France was in no mood to face the risks of war. Germany realized this, and gained her point. But the humiliation which resulted left its impression in France; and it is to this feeling of humiliation that the author traces M. Poincaré's success in 1911. He believes that our support of France in 1905 "came as a surprise to the forward party in Berlin, and served to avert war." But, writing evidently some years ago, the author gave his reasons for thinking that "it is.... almost inevitable that the necessity which Germany "is under.... should bring her into collision with us, or with France, sooner or later." He noted the

"peaceableness at the present time of the German middle-class parties, who realize perfectly well that war would be an immense risk";

but he warned us of the existence of a strong military party "eager for war, at least with France"; and he most wisely added that

"Austrian policy in the Balkans and her methods of pursuing it are the most serious immediate danger to European peace to-day."

His words are, however, discounted by his being quite sure that "at the present time Germany is undoubtedly in favour of peace"; and by a statement that so long as each country of the Triple Entente is well armed and well prepared, secure in the strength of her military forces at home, and in the strength of her allies abroad, "no one will risk attacking" France. There are also the unfortunate statements that so long as France can rely on the maintenance of the Triple Entente she can count upon the preservation of peace; and that

"there is not much likelihood of her being attacked as long as she can rely upon the assistance of England and Russia."

The author holds the view that in France no President has exercised any effective political power or even exercised any considerable influence. In his general view he may be right, but the assertion is a little sweeping; and we may remind him that the President of the French Republic, under the constitution of 1875, concluded the Treaty of Berlin without the ratification of Parliament, and that the treaty which bears the date of July, 1878, was ratified by President MacMahon after the prorogation of the Chambers. On the other hand, it is fair to add that, when writing of the work and the real power of a French President, the author qualifies his own statement by some of the examples which he gives.

The claim is made that from beginning to end M. Poincaré's message has been that of moderation—"moderation which does not exclude firmness, but which implies tolerance," and is, perhaps, the greatest need of a Parliamentary régime. But the author is not himself moderate in his praise of his hero. He sees little to criticize, and he praises without reserve.

The book is illustrated by a series of admirable portraits of French statesmen; but we note the common mistake of putting an accent on the name of M. Clemenceau.

*My Happy Hunting Grounds.* By A. E. Gathorne-Hardy. With Illustrations. (Longmans & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

Is it lawful to covet another man's experiences? If so we may certainly claim sympathy in coveting much that Mr. Gathorne-Hardy has seen and known and done. All the more because—in Norway especially—many of these experiences are now no longer possible. He has visited many charming spots, fruitful alike in beauty, hospitality, and sport; the first two features doubtless remain, intact, but the third is *not*—"Roma fuit." The Lilledal and Sundal valleys, where he caught many a fine sea-trout ("free risers and splendid fighters") to be fished for with a small rod and no need of boat or waders, must be sadly changed now that a huge reservoir and an immense power station with large works for smelting ore have been constructed there.

And, taken as a whole, the Norway that the author visited in 1865, and even in 1901, must be altered in many ways. In the best modern fishing catalogues we are told frankly that the beaten tracks in Norway are hopeless for sport, that all the best water is rented, and that the fisherman must go very far afield if he would hope for anything that is worth while. Indeed, he would do well to go even further afield than Norway: if the tales of a friend of the present reviewer be true, Iceland is one of the few homes of fishing ideals left.

However, apart from fishing, we may—and do—take much pleasure in Mr.

Gathorne-Hardy's keen observation of all that can interest. He has seen much of Scotland, especially Colonsay, and has many an amusing tale to tell. His record of the pronunciation of "beast" and "abased"—"So nice of father! If he had said a 'beast,' none of the Scotch servants would have understood him"—recalls the wrath of the old Scots dame at hearing the young "English" minister read out: "And there were four great *quadrupeds*," instead of the orthodox "beasts." He gives us abundance of detail about birds, seals, the natives and their fairy stories—the one about the days of the week is excellent—prawn-fishing, rats (the black rat is apparently numerous and prolific there), and golf in the days before club or subscription came into existence at Machrins.

Sark, the "Garden of Cymodoce," has a chapter to itself, in which figures the story of the Admiralty yacht that failed to find Creux harbour. That, by the way, was more excusable than the failure of Ismail Pasha's Navy, which set out for Malta, and returned after many days to announce "Mafeesh Malta" ("There is no Malta"). In this chapter are two admirable caricatures by Sir Frank Lockwood, one of which shows the Seigneur of Sark in fancy and in fact.

Norway, as we have indicated, occupies the bulk of the book, and the descriptions and photographs show what excellent journeyings the author has made, and what quantities of fish, both small and great, he caught—and lost. Apropos of this, we may quote his recipe for cooking small burn trout:—

"Lay your trout on his side upon a board, and with a very sharp knife cut right down to the bone just below the head. Then pass the blade below the bone and carefully remove it, snip off the fins with a pair of scissors, and put the two filets at the bottom of a pie dish. When the first layer is complete cover it with butter, bay leaves, a little vinegar, and seasoning to taste, and make more layers until the dish is almost full. Fill up with water, and then bake in an oven. The result comes out in the form of a cake, and makes a delicious cold dish for breakfast or lunch."

From Norway we are transported back to Scotland, to Poltalloch, where we read of great shooting of high-flying pheasants and are given the story of Donald, who told two ladies to "go to hell," and, on being commanded to apologize, informed them that "the Captain says you needna go."

Finally, the author treats, in quiet anticlimax, of Donnington Priory and the Lambourne, where trout may be caught from the garden. The fisherman's mouth waters at the recital of the Methuselah of 4 lb. 12 oz., but it is gratifying to hear that he was uneatable:—

Tender no more! Behold him on your plate,  
And know while eating you avenge his fate.

*Codex B and its Allies: a Study and an Indictment.* By H. C. Hoskier. 2 parts. (Quaritch, 11. 10s. net.)

THE first words of the Preface are, "It is high time that the bubble of Codex B should be pricked," and the author asks for a patient hearing while he sings the death-song of B as a neutral text. Mr. Hoskier, indeed, appears by no means as a man of peace, and betrays that he is irate when he tells us of Dr. A. Souter's advice to him to confine his energies to the collection and accurate presentation of material and leave theorizing to others—advice, however, by which he refuses to be bound. Undoubtedly he is entitled to theorize, only let his theorizing be with calmness.

Mr. Hoskier's thesis may be stated in his own words. It is

"that it was B and **N** and their forerunners with *Origen* who revised the 'Antioch' text. And that, although there is an older base than either of these groups, the 'Antioch' text is purer in many respects, if not 'better,' and is nearer the original base than much of that in vogue in Egypt."

He submits a vast number of instances where, in his judgment, B has an indubitably doctored text; and he therefore claims that B is not neutral, as Hort would have us believe. Attention is drawn to the statement of Mr. C. H. Turner, who is described as the most brilliant writer on Textual Criticism today, that

"Hort was the last and perhaps the ablest of a long line of editors of the Greek Testament, commencing in the eighteenth century, who very tentatively at first, but quite ruthlessly in the end, threw over the later in favour of the earlier Greek MSS.; and that issue will never have to be tried again."

Mr. Turner admits that Tischendorf's text is right in many places where the text of Hort is wrong; and Mr. Hoskier very pertinently asks how we are to judge of the issues where **N** and B are opposed, in over 3,000 places. This book is, in fact, really written to show that Mr. Turner is wrong in contending that Hort's decision in favour of the earlier Greek MSS. is final.

Another of Mr. Turner's statements is also repudiated. He points to the discovery, since Hort's time, of a papyrus leaf containing a text of most of the first chapter of St. Matthew, which agrees, even in the spelling of proper names, with the text of B, and he says that it "may be fairly held to carry back the whole B text of the Gospels into the third century." In reply, after objecting to the generalization from these few verses as to the conformity of B to the Oxyrhynchus fragment, Mr. Hoskier proceeds to a collation of B and the fragment, and concludes that the agreement is overrated and quite spasmodic. The results of the collation are not taken as evidence against B, nor, on the other hand, according to the very prudent judgment of Mr. Hoskier, do they support the views of any particular school of criticism. He objects to dogmatizing about a matter of 17 verses, and maintains that the

"voice from the dead" does not support Hort's main contention.

After the statements and criticisms of the Preface and Introduction, Mr. Hoskier turns in chap. i. of part i. of his book to an examination of Hort's critical principles. He says that Hort sought for a "neutral" text, uninfluenced by "Western," "Alexandrian," and "Syrian" readings, and claimed to have found it in B alone. It is admitted by Mr. Hoskier that this view has been accepted in England and very generally in Germany; but he maintains that it is time to call attention to the lack of basis for the theory, because, while scholars speak of a "neutral text," no such text is, in his opinion, made out to exist. He asserts that Hort's principles are reduced to one rule, viz., to follow B whenever that MS. has any support, be it only the adhesion of one other MS.; and draws attention to instances where readings of B which stand absolutely alone are dignified by textual notice. His own belief is reaffirmed that, however good a base B may have in places, it is absolutely to be disregarded as a "neutral" text, and that "neutrality" can only be sought among the documents which are in agreement with the witnesses of pre-Origenian date. In support of his belief, he says that to rank B "neutral" as a whole is to discredit the testimony of Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, and Epiphanius; to discredit much of the "Western" text, even when it is undoubtedly the "shortest"; to discredit Origen himself; to discredit the Old Syriac; and to shut the door on a possible "neutral" text reproduced in no Greek MSS., but witnessed to strongly by pre-Origenian Fathers; backed by Latin, Syriac, or Coptic MSS. He charges B, he says,

"with being the child of a Græco-Latin recension, and by its scribe or by its parent of being tremendously influenced by a Coptic recension or by a Græco-sahidic and, or, a Græco-bohairic MS."

Hort held that the perpetuation of a pure text is to be laid to the credit of the watchful scholars of Alexandria, and Mr. Hoskier conducts an inquiry in order to discover whether they preserved the true text or modified it by attempted improvement. He tells us that he sketches the matter in St. Matthew, goes into it a little more thoroughly in St. Luke, adds a section on the differing recensions visible in St. Mark, and enters into great detail in St. John. It is interesting to note, by the way, that he considers

"the Gospel of Mark was written originally in Latin and in Greek, and circulated separately—that the Latin went to Latin Africa—thence to Greek Egypt, where it was translated into Greek."

The examination of the four Gospels is a detailed and careful critical exercise, and is worthy of the highest praise. It is followed in vol. ii. by an account of the "idiosyncrasies of **N**." Mr. Hoskier exhibits the principal places where **N** and B differ, and these by his reckoning amount to 3036. This second volume contains a notice regarding 'the compositors' errors which may be discovered, and is addressed,

we observe, to "the benevolent reader, the malevolent reviewer, or the inimical critic."

Vol. I. contains a series of epilogues, and one at least of these, 'Dean Inge on St. Paul' (an attack on a paper by the Dean in a recent number of *The Quarterly Review*), might well have been omitted without injury to Mr. Hoskier's argument.

Heated and hostile criticism of the kind here offered may reasonably prejudice peaceful readers against the writer himself, and may make them doubt his possession of the calm sobriety which is more than the mere ornament of a competent critic. Still, Mr. Hoskier is entitled to the patient hearing for which he asks in the Preface, since he makes with the weapons of a scholar a formidable attack on the "neutrality" of B.

*Napoleon the Gaoler.* By Edward Fraser. (Methuen & Co., 5s. net.)

QUITE one of the most interesting aspects of the Napoleonic wars is the treatment and general experience of Napoleon's prisoners of war. No fewer than half a million men of different nationalities passed the frontiers of France between 1803 and 1814 as captives. Of these about 12,000 were British, "victims of shipwreck or strandings under fire while on blockade duty," as well as stragglers from the Corunna Campaign and the Walcheren Expedition. It is with the latter that the book now before us is principally concerned; and their experiences are varied, as contrasted with the uniform treatment meted out to the unfortunates of other races. The Austrians were retained when they should have been exchanged, and were plied with every form of persuasion to desert to the French colours. "Mon intention est qu'il déserte le plus d'Autrichiens possible," writes Napoleon to Berthier. The Prussians—140,000 from Jena—were farmed out everywhere, even to Holland and Spain, and only by saving grace excused from slavery across the Atlantic—treated also as convicts upon the least sign of protest. The Spaniards were, for the most part, shot, and even those who had surrendered, as at Saragossa, with the utmost honour, were treated as little better than slaves in a penal settlement.

For the British alone existed official recognition; but even they were at the mercy of the commander, whoever he might be, of the garrison or fortress where they were interned. Verdun and Givet were among the chief depots; Sedan, Bitché, and Sarrelouis awaited the recalcitrants—or unfortunates!

Of these and other places the chief chronicle is supplied from narratives quoted by Mr. Fraser and furnished by actual prisoners. Midshipman O'Brien of the frigate *Hussar*, Lord Blayney, and, chief of all for interest, Lieut. R. B. James, "late of H.M.S. *Revenge*," give indisputable evidence concerning their fortunes, good and bad. In these we see that Verdun played the largest part. It was even transformed from a small and relatively

insignificant provincial town almost to an Anglicized Paris:—

"Before the arrival of the British there were but three or four good shops; the others sold gingerbread and fire-matches: the bourgeois dressed like servant-maids"; but later on

"many shops with English signs and English designation were seen, such as Anderson, Tea-Dealer and Grocer, from London; Stuckey Tailor and Ladies' Habit-maker, from London."

The Rue Moselle took the *nom de guerre* of Bond Street!

A club was founded, a Rouge et Noir bank opened—"this bank is kept for the English; the French are forbidden to play at it"—a racecourse was instituted, and we have in the book the reproduction of a race-programme wherein figures the clause:

"Les ordres sont donnés de tuer tous les chiens qui se trouveront sur le terrain tracé pour la course, vu qu'ils compromettent la sûreté des joquets." This would be a serious blow to the Derby dog.

Life, which might have been so genial, was largely handicapped by the tyranny of Wirion and his successor Courcelles; but justice existed even in the disturbed France of those days, and we hear with satisfaction of the exposure of both these men—in each case followed by suicide—and the kindly rule of their successor.

In a delightfully naive and candid style Lieut. James tells us everything, small and great. Now and again he remembers the formularism of his epoch:

"I retired to my bed of straw, *hove* a sigh, solicited the protection of Heaven, then slept, to renew the same thoughts on the ensuing day."

But he compensates for this concession by such descriptions as the following of the Tartar Cossacks:—

"Ugly beyond everything, broad low foreheads, small round black eyes like the Chinese, high cheek-bones, large mouths, black teeth, pug noses, small chins, and a beautiful copper complexion; from their being armed with bows and arrows, the French ladies called them 'Les Cupidons du Nord'; bless their ugly faces for setting me at liberty."

The account of Givet alone is worth much, for the evidence it affords that the British word of honour was better than all bars and chains. It was the British who mended the pontoon bridge for Napoleon—he took credit to himself for the idea of asking them to do it—and formed his escort of honour across it.

It is curious to reflect on the rough and, at times, brutal behaviour of some of the French authorities and underlings; but, in a sense, France was then a new nation, barely recovering from the shock of a revolution that had overthrown old traditions and had not yet implanted the new ideas which were to yield so rich a harvest of excellence. New nations are at times inconsiderate and overbearing. Moreover, Napoleon did not possess a copy of the "*Kriegsbrauche*" to refer to for treatment of prisoners of war and others—neutral, civilian, or belligerent—whom his armies might meet in their career through Europe.

*Parish Register of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in the City of Chester.* Transcribed, indexed, and edited by L. M. Farrall. (Printed for the Editor by G. R. Griffith, Bridge Street, Chester, 11. 5s. net.)

THE parish of the Holy Trinity, Chester, is of very wide extent. It includes within its bounds a great part of the west side of Chester, where the river Dee forms its boundary for about two miles, and extends eastward nearly to the cross in the centre of the city. During the period covered by these registers this parish contained the town houses of many of the neighbouring gentlemen, and it was also the port parish of this once important seaport.

This substantial volume of nearly 900 pages supplies detailed information with respect to this parish from 1532 to 1837. It is probably the finest and most complete book on parish registers which has yet been printed, and reflects infinite credit on the present rector, the Rev. L. M. Farrall, who has transcribed, indexed, and edited the work with assiduous care. The actual registers are contained in twenty thick volumes, beginning in 1654; these are all copied verbatim. The burials from 1532 to 1598 are taken from the Churchwardens' Accounts, wherein entries were made of "lay-stalls," which were fees paid to the wardens for burial-places. The original Churchwardens' Account Books prior to 1633 are missing, but fortunately the second Randle Holme made extensive abstracts from the earlier books, which are now in the British Museum.

The indexes, which are annotated, comprise not only full lists of all surnames and Christian names, but also lists of titled persons, clergy, Non-conformist ministers, officers of the Navy and Army, and physicians and surgeons. Further indexes relate to diseases and causes of death, to professions and trades, and also to place-names.

The general entries give information which will prove of interest to others than genealogists and pedigree-makers. For instance, there are records of the baptism of negroes, of burials at night, of the death of centenarians, of civil marriages before magistrates during the Commonwealth, of the official seats in church, of plague cabins, and of "showes and pastymes" on church steeples.

This last entry is well worth citing, for it refers to the death in 1614 of John Brookes, mason, who "brake his neck goinge downe a payre of stayres by the church." And yet this same mason was the very man

"who poynted the steeple 1610, & made many showes & pastymes on the steeple of Trinity & also on the topp of St Peters steeple as many thousands did wittnesse."

A note in the margin of the Baptismal Register on March 12th, 1645, records:—

"Now all the parsons were driven out of Chester, & new lights came in, so that other churches came to this p'ish to be baptized."

## FICTION.

*The Achievement.* By E. Temple Thurston.  
(Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

WITH this, the third volume of that now fashionable arrangement, a trilogy, we reach the conclusion of Richard Furlong's career; and it is perhaps partly in that sense that the title is to be understood, but we take it also as referring to the full development of the hero's genius. In the opening chapters we find him breaking his heart over the loss of his young wife, and consoled only by absorption in a piece of work which is to effect, as he believes, "a revolution in coloured wood engraving." The last page leaves him on the verge of death with the reputation of a unique landscape painter to his credit, but with every hope for personal happiness shattered through a disastrous love-affair.

From those two moments in his life the remainder of it might fairly be inferred, so far, at least, as regards the dual impulse—of genius, namely, and of sex—by which he is throughout mainly influenced. In relation to both these motives he maintains a high, and what, indeed, might be called a quixotic standard. In his earliest London studio, the proverbial attic of struggling talent, "food has to be bought with no small degree of bargaining," and models are hard to come by, while, leaving the pot to boil as it can, he devotes himself to realizing his ideals in line and colour. When fame at last is his, he disdains, after a short experience, the adoration of fashionable drawing-rooms, and the emoluments of a popular portrait painter, and buries himself in the country, that he may pursue the same object uninterruptedly.

The women also, four in number, who (after he is left a widower) play a part in moulding his destiny, have little to complain of at his hands. First, there is his father's youthful housekeeper, who, through the devotion with which he inspires her, rises to a high level of loyalty and self-sacrifice; next, the old charwoman, whose happiest hours are spent in dusting his rooms and laughing at his not too brilliant humour; then the shop-girl, a strange combination of low principles and correct behaviour, whom he shelters in her hour of destitution. Lastly, there is the beautiful lady of title (a title enunciated with rather uncertain sound) who fails to involve him in a squalid intrigue, and unwittingly subjects him to the grave danger of incurring a capital charge. The complex and frequently anomalous influences of the feminine element thus variously represented in Furlong's experiences form a curious psychological study, which Mr. Thurston handles with deftness and sympathy. We are interested, too, by the attractive, though perhaps elusive, suggestions scattered broadcast through the book concerning the nature of his work, which is described by an admirer as possessing "the futurist spirit... leavened with sanity, and steeped in a beauty comprehensible to the minds of any one."

*The Price of Love.* By Arnold Bennett.  
(Methuen & Co., 6s.)

THE first hundred pages of this novel contain features rare indeed in the work of Mr. Arnold Bennett—chief of them the dependence upon coincidences which more than once makes the narrative appear far-fetched and unreal. Not that even the opening chapters lack altogether the quality characteristic of the author. In particular they lay the foundation of an admirable and original study of an old woman, for which the various component elements—conspicuous among them is a determination not to be or to be regarded as "behind the times"—have been chosen and combined with care, skill, and success.

In the young man who figures as a hero of sorts we get the record of shrewd observation; and we noticed Mr. Bennett's discriminating appreciation of a certain ridiculous affectation of secrecy about their movements which many young men seem to think confers distinction on them. Nevertheless, the plot of the theft of bank-notes as unfolded in these early chapters is thin, and the book throughout contains lapses from verisimilitude which seem to us to betoken either hurried or immature work. If this is not a recently written book, then of course the former is indicated; if our second thought has aught of truth in it, then we are trying it by a severer standard than we should have used if publication had more closely followed execution.

The whole as an analysis of self-justification on the part of a man morally invertebrate is a sterling piece of work, but the author's incisive flashes of humour occur in it more rarely than usual.

The action throughout is laid within the Five Towns which the author has made famous, though little beyond dialect betrays the fact. The human traits displayed are as common as, unhappily, the kinema, the selection of which as an entertainment is so typical of the kind of youth here limned by Mr. Bennett. Who, for instance, the world over does not know the man who never seems "able to decide whether a cigarette was something to smoke or something to eat"? or, again, better (or worse) still, the messenger whose "destiny was never to inspire respect or trust, nor to live regularly (save conceivably in prison), nor to do any honest daily labour. And if he did not know this, he felt it. All his movements were those of an outcast who both feared and execrated the organism that was rejecting him?"

We intend high praise to the author's heroine in declaring her to be the antithesis to that splendid embodiment of self-reliance "Helen of the High Hand." That is also to declare her to be a far less unusual type, though beneath her outward calmness beat a suppliant heart whose secrets no one could have laid bare with a finer and surer touch than Mr. Arnold Bennett. But then, in spite of our few words of criticism, we should have credited no one else with being the author of these 350 pages.

*Tributaries.* (Constable & Co., 6s.)

WE hope this novel (dealing as it does with much that is ignoble in politics and politicians) will continue to date as before Armageddon, even if it is forgotten that the historic names introduced appertain to the Victorian era. The author, who prefers to remain anonymous, is careful to inform his readers that "the chief person of this story is neither founded upon nor aimed to represent, however indirectly, any politician in real life." The hero is so composite a personality that the declaration was hardly necessary. No sooner does he exhibit a trait that reminds us of one political personage than a fresh development overlays the impression with another more vividly recalling some one else. Finally, when he sells himself body and soul for 1,000l. a year to his father-in-law, who insists on his putting Disestablishment before all his schemes for social reform, we gladly acknowledge he reminds us of nobody—not even himself. Save for this last degradation, the characteristics displayed are only too like life. In how many a man has not the enthusiastic awakening to a possibility of serving his fellows been retarded, and finally drugged to sleep again, by personal and selfish considerations?

The story as a story is undoubtedly good, but we look forward to something deeper and more comprehensive than this from the writer, and we give two quotations in justification of our hope:—

"Are there any walls that can keep out the Time Spirit?" she asked. "Is there any mop that can brush back the Atlantic of evolution? Oh, you are wrong if you think error impregnable! I can see now that everything is changing, everything moving into wider and fuller consciousness of life. There are Catholics in France, Catholics in Germany, and Catholics in America who perceive that the Church must change because Christ changes—changes with every generation. He is not dead, but living! He goes with us; He doesn't look on. That is our discovery. That is the wave that is going to carry humanity from the nineteenth to the twentieth century."

"You can't live comfortably in a house that is being restored. All you must hope for is a corner where you can get away from the builders, and where the noise of the hammering is dulled, and where you can say to yourself, 'There's a foundation under all this mess, so the house won't fall down, and though the rain comes through the roof and the gale blows in at the window, still it will be a very much more comfortable house when the job's done!'....It's a good age!"

We have dealt only with the central figure, but the subordinate ones show an even better level of discernment in the author—the man's wife and her father being especially good. The writing itself leaves much to be desired in respect of clearness and smoothness, and it is one thing to model a style on a classic, and another to recall a great Victorian master throughout an entire page of description. The printers have not helped matters by being guilty of annoying literals and bad punctuation.

*The Pride of Eve.* By Warwick Deeping. (Cassell & Co., 6s.)

So far as its main outlines are concerned, there is little in the career of Eve Carfax to suggest any striking difference between her experiences and those which fall to the lot of many heroines of modern novels. A penniless orphan with a remarkable gift for flower-painting, she falls upon an ideal situation as "garden artist" under an employer combining every virtue and every grace with that fatal handicap—a wife. From the obvious complications which ensue Eve escapes to London, where as secretary to a decadent male novelist, and afterwards as one of the unemployed, she realizes the full bitterness of a working-woman's destiny, and is drawn into the Militant movement; but repents when the duties assigned to her are found to include the burning down of a model cottage erected by Canterton (her married admirer) as a future habitation for herself. Up to this point the story proceeds on what may be called conventional lines, but the conclusion—a "spiritual marriage" between the lovers, blessed apparently by the original Mrs. Canterton—comes as an unexpected climax to much insistence upon the sacredness of natural impulse and the supreme importance of motherhood; and we are left wondering whether the author intends us to accept such an arrangement as satisfactory in the case of two persons passionately attached to each other, and thrown into close intimacy by the conditions of their daily life. Other less startling touches of novelty are the position of Canterton's unworthy, though strictly legal partner as a leader in the Anti-Suffrage rather than in the opposite camp; the nature of her husband's occupation (a kind of glorified market-gardening); and—most surprising of all—the salary, 500*l.* a year, received by Miss Carfax for her services.

The minor characters, notably Canterton's charming little daughter, are vividly drawn, and the writing has distinction throughout. If the whole book impresses us as dealing with issues a little out of fashion, that is no doubt mainly because everything dating from "before the war" has already assumed the dimness and remoteness of a long-past epoch. Yet we scarcely think that militant Suffragism in its latest phase, now happily closed, can be explained as the production of unattractive spinsters enraged at their failure to obtain husbands; and a very slight acquaintance with the average twentieth-century young person would surely have prevented Mr. Deeping from crediting his heroine with Early Victorian views concerning the meanness and snobishness prevalent in girls' schools.

*Shifting Sands.* By Alice Birkhead. (John Lane, 6s.)

THE failure of a brilliant and attractive girl to fulfil the aspirations of her susceptible heart is a depressing theme for a novel, but Miss Birkhead provides compensation in lively pictures of English

domestic, political, and theatrical circles. Her heroine is of the tribe of ugly ducklings who develop into swans; she is also a blue-stocking, and an altruist who allows her sister to supplant her. She becomes secretary to a widower with political ambition and a sternly commercial side to his nature. Afterwards she attains success as an actress, and behaves with remarkable unselfishness towards a married man who is unworthy of the love he inspires in her.

The author shows skill and restraint in depicting an ascent of the theatrical ladder; her ear is alive to the phraseology and slang of more than one "set." Though all her men are not equally well drawn, she has conveyed to her pages lifelike impressions of male angularity and coarseness as exhibited by persons of exceptional intellect and culture. She is successful in the delineation of a female rattle-pate, besides being the able exponent of a fine and rare member of her sex. Her novel, therefore, may be commended to readers who appreciate the flavour of reality in romance.

*The Gentleman Adventurer.* By H. C. Bailey. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

MR. BAILEY has a talent for adventure in romance; he gives it full expansion in that wide area of interest, the Spanish Main in the days of Queen Anne. The hero, kidnapped and transported to the plantations, makes his escape with another prisoner; the latter is accompanied by the planter's daughter, who out-pirates the pirates in her venom and thirst for blood. They have sundry stirring experiences, and then fall in with Estevan, the evil genius of a strange island; and from that point their adventures and perils increase and multiply to an amazing extent.

Indeed, if the book has a fault, it is too thrilling. Even on the concluding page, though we are told that Estevan has been safely transferred to those very plantations that once interned his arch-enemy (for, of course, the hero is cast for that part, and with full measure of attendant success), we still seem to see his evil shadow with promise of future vengeance.

*Oddsfish.* By R. H. Benson. (Hutchinson & Co., 6s.)

MONSIGNOR BENSON has here made a distinct departure from the family tradition. He is not too sentimental nor too jocose, nor does he weave veils of mystery explicable but unexplained—as in 'The Necromancers,' for example. Better still, he is not too insistent upon one side of the case. The change is welcome, and the consequence is a distinctly readable book.

The subject is the experience of a young Englishman, a Catholic, with four years' education at Rome, commissioned by the Pope to join the Court of Charles II. as a species of unofficial representative of the cause of Rome in England. He sees, therefore, Court life in England, the doings of the Jesuits, and the intrigues of various plotters, in whose circumvention he plays an important part.

But the real interest lies in the portrayal of Charles himself, and here the author has risen to unusual excellence, especially in the description of the death-bed scene. He enables us to visualize the King in all his curious diversity of character, and the absence of exaggeration and *parti pris* throws the details into a vivid and memorable relief worthy of their subject.

*The Double Life of Mr. Alfred Burton.* By E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

IF in its deft combination of the supernatural and the real this story reminds one of Frederick Anstey's greater skill, it is certainly none the worse for it. Probably, however, Mr. Oppenheim is more directly indebted to Sir W. S. Gilbert than to Anstey—to 'The Palace of Truth' rather than to 'The Brass Bottle.' Mr. Burton, with whose dual existence the narrative is concerned, is a house agent's clerk, whose business instincts are as immoral as his personal tastes are vulgar. Suddenly, as the result of eating a bean growing on a little plant in a long-closed room in an empty house, his character is completely changed. He speaks nothing but the truth, and loves only the refined—except when the virtue of the bean begins to decline, and the necessity of consuming another becomes apparent. The effect of this swift transformation upon his daily occupation and his domestic relations is shown with a nice touch of humour; and the negotiations for putting on the market a "mental health food" known as "Menatogen," ending in the prosperous return of Mr. Burton to his old habits of thought, are equally well handled, though the fun is more subdued. Few readers of the frankly farcical tale, we imagine, will be able to withhold from it the tribute of a hearty laugh.

*A Country House Comedy.* By Duncan Swann. (Heinemann, 6s.)

HERE, too, a magic bean plays an important part, but with far less amusing results. The peculiar virtue of this miraculous fruit is that any wish of its possessor, however remote from human experience, is immediately fulfilled. Its influence is made to fall upon the "smart" members of a week-end party at a country house, some of whom, in the welcome absence of their respective spouses, are engaged in violent flirtations. A successful young barrister, who expresses his willingness at all times to exchange the "Inner Temple" for the "grey walls of Stacey Court," utilizes the bean to bring the absent wife and husband of the chief flirting couple suddenly upon the scene. The narrative, though not wanting in briskness, lacks the true note of comedy, and the dialogue, though ostensibly frivolous, is frequently dull. "That isn't being amusing; that's merely being rude," says one of the voluble guests at Stacey Court to another, and the words might be applied to the conversation of all of them.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**Hall (Herbert E.),** THE SHADOW OF PETER (Acts v. 15), 2/ net. Burns & Oates

A second edition, revised and enlarged. A Preface by Cardinal Gasquet is included.

**Jones (Rev. J. D.),** THE GOSPEL OF THE SOVEREIGNTY, AND OTHER SERMONS, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

These sermons include 'The Originality of Jesus,' 'The Benefits of Limitation,' and 'The Ministry of Memory.'

**Robinson (J. Armitage),** HOLY GROUND, Sermons preached in Time of War, 1/ net. Macmillan

A little book containing two sermons preached at the time of the Boer War, and two preached last August.

**Robinson (J. Armitage),** THOUGHTS FOR TEACHERS OF THE BIBLE, 6d. net. Longmans

This booklet contains three addresses: 'The Bible as a Whole,' 'Central Teachings of the New Testament,' and 'The Christ of History.'

**Smith (Henry Preserved),** THE RELIGION OF ISRAEL, an Historical Study. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

The writer's aim is "to give an intelligible account of the rise and progress of Israel's religion from its beginnings in the nomadic period down to the tragic event which put an end to the Jewish state."

**Warfield (Benjamin B.),** THE SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A collection of sermons preached in the chapel of Princeton Theological Seminary.

## POETRY.

**Aldrich (Margaret Chantler),** THE HORNS OF CHANCE, AND OTHER POEMS, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

Some of the pieces are 'The Call of Carlaon,' 'Hymn to Liberty,' 'Ophelia's Moment,' and 'At St. Witta's Tomb.'

**Country's Call (The),** A SHORT SELECTION OF PATRIOTIC VERSE, chosen and edited by E. B. and Marie Sargent, 2d. Macmillan

This selection has been prepared for the Victoria League.

**Gibson (Wilfrid Wilson),** THOROUGHFARES, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

A collection of miscellaneous verses, including 'The Vixen,' 'The Lodging House,' and 'The Gorse.'

**Harte (Bret),** THE REVEILLE, 1d. Methuen

A reprint of this well-known poem.

**Kipling (Rudyard),** FOR ALL WE HAVE AND ARE; HYMN BEFORE ACTION; RECESSIONAL, 1d. each. Methuen

Reprints which may be useful for recruiting purposes.

**Stedman (William Nathan),** THOMAS ATKINS, ESQUIRE, WRITES HOME FROM THE FRONT, 1d. Author, Shakespeare House, E. Finchley, N.

A patriotic piece, followed by another called 'The God-Grit Hearts of Belgium.'

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**British Library of Political Science, BULLETIN,** compiled in the Library, and edited by the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, OCTOBER, 1/ per ann. London School of Economics

Includes lists of recent donors and important additions to the Library, and a Bibliography of the Channel Tunnel.

**Esdaile (Arundell),** A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GEORGE MEREDITH'S PUBLICATIONS, 1849-1911, 6/ net. Constable

This list originally formed part of vol. xxvii. of the Memorial Edition, and of vol. xxxvi. of the Edition de Luxe of Meredith's Collected Works.

**Spencer Collection of Modern Book Bindings.** New York Public Library

Contains a description by Mr. Henry W. Kent of the Spencer Collection in the New York Public Library, a Catalogue by Mr. Chester March Cate, and Indexes of Engravers and Illustrators and Binders. There are illustrations.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Atteridge (A. Hilliard),** FAMOUS LAND FIGHTS, 6/ net. Methuen

A study of the evolution of warfare on land. The book is intended to be a companion volume to Mr. John Richard Hale's 'Famous Sea Fights, from Salamis to Tsushima.'

**Cohen (Israel),** JEWISH LIFE IN MODERN TIMES, 10/6 net. Methuen

A study of the modern conditions, life, and organization of the Jews throughout the world.

**Cole (Arthur Charles),** THE WHIG PARTY IN THE SOUTH, 6/6 net. Milford

A history of the Whig Party in South America, from its earliest development in the thirties of the last century down to 1861. The book is illustrated with maps, and a Bibliography and Index are given.

**Forrest (Sir George),** THE LIFE OF LORD ROBERTS, K.G., V.C., 16/ net. Cassell

An account of the career of the Field-Marshal, including extracts from his speeches. It is illustrated with portraits and photographs.

**Fraser (Edward),** NAPOLEON THE GAOLER, 5/ net. Methuen

See p. 327.

**Historical Association, LEAFLET III.** A Summary of Historical Examinations affecting Schools, including Matriculation Examinations and Entrance Scholarships.

This leaflet has been revised.

**Historical Association, LEAFLET No. 35.** A Brief Bibliography of British Constitutional History. A suggestive list for students.

**Hunt (Gaillard),** THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES, its History and Functions, 10/ net. Milford

The author has himself served in the various branches of the Department, and here gives an historical sketch of its development and discusses its functions.

**Maeterlinck (Madame Maurice),** THE GIRL WHO FOUND THE BLUE BIRD, translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, 5/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

An appreciative sketch of Miss Helen Keller, giving an account of the writer's friendship with her.

**Paget (Stephen),** PASTEUR, AND AFTER PASTEUR, 3/6 net. Black

The writer gives a sketch of the life of Pasteur, and describes some of the results of his work.

**Picture Book (A) of British History,** compiled by S. C. Roberts: Vol. I. FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO 1485 A.D., 3/6 net. Cambridge University Press

The book contains reproductions of portraits, old manuscripts, and prints, and photographs of archaeological relics, historic statues, buildings, &c., grouped chronologically. There are brief explanatory notes to each illustration.

**Roberts (Field-Marshal Earl),** THE RISE OF WELLINGTON, Waterloo Centenary Edition, 2/6 net. Sampson Low

The book is divided into three parts: 'The Indian Period,' 'The Peninsular Period,' and 'The Campaign in the Netherlands,' and is illustrated with plans and reproductions of portraits, engravings, &c.

**Trevelyan (Sir George Otto),** GEORGE THE THIRD AND CHARLES FOX, the Concluding Part of 'The American Revolution,' Vol. II., 7/6 net. Longmans

See p. 322.

**Venosta (Giovanni Visconti),** MEMOIRS OF YOUTH: THINGS SEEN AND KNOWN, 1847-1860, translated from the Third Edition by William Prall, 12/6 net. Constable

The author records events in the years of Italy's struggle for freedom, 1848 to 1860. There is an Introduction by Mr. William Roscoe Thayer.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Cooper (F. C.),** IN THE CANADIAN BUSH, 2/ net. Heath & Cranton

A sketch of the author's life when, as an assistant engineer, he took part in the construction of a railroad in North-Western Canada. The book is illustrated with photographs.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Mainwaring (Arthur),** FISHING AND PHILANDERING, 6/ net. Heath & Cranton

Most of the contents of the book have appeared in *The Field*, *Country Life*, and *The Fishing Gazette*. Mr. H. T. Sheringham contributes the Introduction.

## PHILOLOGY.

**New English Dictionary,** edited by Sir James A. H. Murray: Speech—Spring (Vol. IX.), by W. A. Craigie, 5/ Oxford, Clarendon Press

This section contains 3,306 words, illustrated by 16,733 quotations.

**Pelluet (A. P.),** THIRTY-FOUR GRADUATED LESSONS IN FRENCH CONVERSATIONS, 2/ net. Rolandi

These lessons contain passages for translation, followed by a Questionnaire, and are given with a phonetic transcript. A French-English Vocabulary is added.

**Thomas (Northcote W.),** SPECIMENS OF LANGUAGES FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA. Harrison

These specimens were mostly collected in the spring of 1912, and are published with an Appendix and two sketch maps.

## ECONOMICS.

**Dearle (N. B.),** INDUSTRIAL TRAINING, with Special Reference to the Conditions prevailing in London, "Studies in Economics and Political Science," 10/6 P. S. King

A study of the modern methods of industrial training in various trades.

## EDUCATION.

**Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, CALENDAR, Session 1914-15, 1/ Andrew Reid**  
Includes particulars of the Day and Evening Classes, University Regulations, &c.

**Horspool (Florence),** MOTHERCRAFT FOR SCHOOL GIRLS, 1/ net. Macmillan

A booklet giving a description of the method used in the Mothercraft classes for elder school-girls at the Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, Swansea. Lady Mond, the Founder and President, contributes a Preface.

**London School of Economics and Political Science** (University of London), CALENDAR FOR TWENTIETH SESSION, 1914-15.

Giving an account of the constitution and history of the School, and particulars of the arrangements and curricula for the coming session.

**Murray (E. R.),** FROEBEL AS A PIONEER IN MODERN PSYCHOLOGY, 3/6 net. Philip

The writer's purpose is "to show that Froebel's educational theories were based on psychological views of a type much more modern than is at all generally understood."

**National University of Ireland, CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1914.** Dublin, the University

Gives full particulars with regard to the charter, statutes, and constitution of the University, the courses for examinations, scholarships, prizes, &c.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Baldwin (Charles Sears),** AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH MEDIEVAL LITERATURE, 4/6 net. Longmans

An account of English literature from 'Beowulf' to the beginnings of drama.

**Cambridge History of English Literature,** edited by Sir A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller: Vol. XI. THE PERIOD OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, 9/ net. Cambridge University Press

This volume includes chapters on 'Coleridge,' by Mr. C. E. Vaughan; 'Blake,' by Mr. J. P. R. Wallis; and 'Children's Books,' by Mr. F. J. Harvey Darton. Prof. Saintsbury has contributed those on 'The Prosody of the Eighteenth Century,' 'Southey: Lesser Poets of the Later Eighteenth Century,' and 'The Growth of the Later Novel'; and Mr. H. V. Routh, 'The Georgian Drama.'

**Famous Reviews,** selected and edited, with Introductory Notes, by R. Brimley Johnson, 7/6 net. Pitman

See p. 323.

**Thomson (E. H.),** THE TRAGEDY OF A TROUBADOUR, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

An appreciation and interpretation of Browning's 'Sordello.'

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Asquith (Right Hon. H. H.),** A CALL TO ARMS THE WAR OF CIVILIZATION, 1d. each. Methuen

These speeches were delivered at the Guildhall on September 4th, and at Edinburgh on September 18th, respectively. They have been revised by the Prime Minister.

**Barrère (Albert),** A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH MILITARY TERMS, in 2 parts, 2/ net each.

A revised edition, with a Supplement containing new terms and expressions.

**Bernhardt (Friedrich von),** HOW GERMANY MAKES WAR, 2/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

A cheap reprint.

**Economics of War (The),** WITH SOME ARGUMENTS FOR BETTER PAY AND SECURITY FOR THOSE SERVING THEIR COUNTRY, by "Economist," 3d. net. P. S. King

The subject is treated under the headings 'Scarcity and Dearness of Necessaries,' 'Maintenance of Employment and National Service,' and 'War and Education.'

**George (Right Hon. D. Lloyd),** HONOUR AND DISHONOUR, 1d. Methuen

The speech Mr. Lloyd George delivered at Queen's Hall on September 19th.

**German Army from Within**, by a British Officer who has Served in It, 2/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton  
An account of the organization of the German army.

**Graves (Armaard Karl)**, THE SECRETS OF THE GERMAN WAR OFFICE, 2/ net. Werner Laurie  
Dr. Graves was imprisoned by the British Government in 1912 for spying at Rosyth, and here gives an account of the German Secret Service Department and his own experiences in it.

**Great War Book (The)**, 1/ net.  
Hodder & Stoughton for 'The Daily Chronicle'  
A reference-book giving an account of the events which led up to the war, and the naval and military power of the various countries engaged, and including chapters on 'A World's Financial Crisis,' 'America, the Moral Referee,' 'The Red Cross and Modern Nursing,' &c.

**Jane (Fred T.)**, SILHOUETTES OF BRITISH FIGHTING SHIPS, 1/ net. Sampson Low  
This book contains maps of British harbours, diagrams showing the insignia of rank among officers, illustrations of the naval flags, and silhouettes of the various types of ships in the Navy.

**Jeffrey (Shaw)**, ELEMENTARY FRENCH WORDS AND PHRASES FOR RED CROSS WORKERS; and ELEMENTARY GERMAN WORDS AND PHRASES FOR RED CROSS WORKERS, 6d. net each. Hachette

Booklets containing lists of useful words and phrases. Indications as to pronunciation are also given.

**King's (The) Message to his Peoples Oversea**, 1d. Methuen  
This pamphlet, published by His Majesty's command, contains his messages to the Dominions and to India.

**Kropotkin (Peter)**, WARS AND CAPITALISM, 1d. Freedom Press  
This paper is reprinted from *Freedom*.

**'Manchester Guardian' History of the War**, Part I., 7d. Manchester, Heywood  
See p. 332.

**Military Expressions in English, French, and German**, ORGANISATION, MATERIAL, PERSONAL, OPERATIONS, WORKS, AERO WORDS, &c., compiled and edited by E. G. A. Beckwith, 1/6 Hachette

A handbook for men at the front. An English Glossary is supplied.

**Rawson (F. L.)**, HOW THE WAR WILL END, as shown in the Bible Prophecies of the Final War, known as the Battle of Armageddon, 1/ net. Crystal Press

After discussing 'Why Prophecy is Possible,' the writer applies various Biblical and modern prophecies to the events of the present war.

**Sladen (Douglas)**, GERMANY'S GREAT LIE, the Official German Justification of the War Exposed and Criticized, 1/ net. Hutchinson  
Containing the text of 'Truth about Germany: Facts about the War,' the book circulated by Germany in America. Criticisms, printed in italics, are added to each paragraph.

**Special Constable (The): HIS DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES**, 1/ net. Pearson  
A little book on the organization of the force, and its powers and duties.

**Stevenson (W. Barnes)**, THE RUSSIAN ARMY FROM WITHIN, 2/ net. Hodder & Stoughton  
The author describes his book as "simply an account of the Russian commanders and soldiers, and the impression they made upon me during the twenty-seven years I resided in various parts of the Empire."

**War (The) and our Social Problems**, by "Lancastrian" of 'The Church Times,' 3d. Mowbray  
See p. 322.

**Winchester (Bishop of)**, THE WAR AND CONSCIENCE, 1d. Mowbray  
See p. 322.

#### FICTION.

**Bailey (H. C.)**, THE GENTLEMAN ADVENTURER, 6/ Methuen  
See p. 329.

**Bancroft (F.)**, DALLIANCE AND STRIFE, 6/ Hutchinson  
This work, completing a trilogy on the Boer War, deals with the struggle between patriotism and racial animosity.

**Beach (Rex)**, THE AUCTION BLOCK, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton  
An American story of a family who put a pretty daughter on the auction block of New York, intending to make their own fortune out of her marriage.

**Bennett (Arnold)**, THE PRICE OF LOVE, 6/ Methuen  
See p. 328.

**Birkhead (Alice)**, SHIFTING SANDS, 6/ Lane  
See p. 329.

**Croker (B. M.)**, KATHERINE THE ARROGANT, 7d net. Methuen  
A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, April 17, 1909, p. 460.

**Dostoevsky (Fyodor)**, CRIME AND PUNISHMENT, a Novel in Six Parts and an Epilogue, 3/6 net. Heinemann  
Translated by Mrs. Constance Garnett.

**Douglas (Theo)**, MALEVOLA, 6/ Heath & Cranton.  
The story of the malign influence of a beautiful woman, no longer young, upon a young girl.

**Drummond (Florence)**, CASTLE OF FORTUNE, 6/ Grant Richards  
A tale of a London clerk who visits the "Castle of Fortune," which—by rights his own—is in the hands of a nobleman and his wife.

**Edginton (May)**, OH! JAMES! the Story of a Man who Tried to Prove the Goodness of the World, 6/ Nash  
The hero, distressed by his wife's economy, and firmly believing that "everybody in the world is good, and nobody knows it except me," sets out to spend his money in an unconventional manner.

**Hine (Muriel)**, THE MAN WITH THE DOUBLE HEART, 6/ Lane  
The hero, who is told by a specialist that he has two hearts, at first believes that he possesses a dual nature.

**Hodgson (William Hope)**, MEN OF THE DEEP WATERS, 6/ Nash  
A series of short stories—pathetic, humorous, mysterious, and stirring—of men whose lives are spent on the ocean.

**Hutchinson (A. S. M.)**, THE CLEAN HEART, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton  
A successful editor and novelist has a mental breakdown and takes to the life of a tramp.

**Le Queux (William)**, HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, a Romance of the Chancelleries of Europe, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton  
A story of secret agents and an Italian princess.

**Le Queux (William)**, THE WHITE LIE, 6/ Ward & Lock  
The story of a theft of jewels, in which figure the chief of the British Secret Service, a Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a nurse, and her husband, a French burglar.

**Leroux (Gaston)**, THE SECRET OF THE NIGHT, 6/ Nash  
A tale about a Nihilist conspiracy against a Russian general, and a young French reporter who acts as detective.

**Marsh (Richard)**, MOLLY'S HUSBAND, 6/ Cassell  
The story of a girl who was deserted by her husband immediately after their marriage.

**Meredith (George)**, RHODA FLEMING; VICTORIA, 6/ each. Constable  
Two more volumes in the "Standard Edition" of Meredith's works.

**Ramsay-Laye (Elizabeth)**, MEMORIES OF SOCIAL LIFE IN AUSTRALIA THIRTY YEARS AGO, 6/ Grant Richards  
This novel was originally published by Messrs. Grant & Sons of Edinburgh, under the title 'Social Life in Sydney.' In this reissue the author has added some new incidents, and refers to recent changes in Australian life.

**Ryven (George)**, EARTH SHADOW, 6/ Francis Griffiths  
A tale of Society life.

**Shaw (Bernard)**, CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION, 1/ net. Constable  
A cheap reprint, with a Preface entitled 'Novels of my Nonage.'

**Shaw (Bernard)**, LOVE AMONG THE ARTISTS, 1/ net. Constable  
A cheap reprint.

**Suttner (Baroness Bertha von)**, WHEN THOUGHTS WILL SOAR, a Romance of the Immediate Future, 6/ Constable  
A translation by Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole.

**Wallace (Edgar)**, THE ADMIRABLE CARFEW, 6/ Ward & Lock  
A series of stories which have appeared in *The Windsor Magazine*.

**Wood (Walter)**, THE ENEMY IN OUR MIDST, 1/ net. Long  
A story of a German invasion of England.

#### REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Blackwood's Magazine**, OCTOBER, 2/6  
Some of the features are 'With the Irish Ambulance in France, 1870-71,' by Dr. Colin Campbell; 'A Franco-Belgian Walk,' by Mr. Edmund Vale; and 'Walter Bagehot.'

**Hibbert Journal**, OCTOBER, 2/6 net. Williams & Norgate  
Lord Roberts writes on 'The Supreme Duty of the Citizen at the Present Crisis,' the Bishop of Carlisle on 'The Ethics of the War,' and Mr. T. W. Rolleston on 'Literature and Politics in Modern Germany.'

**London Quarterly Review**, OCTOBER, 2/6 Kelly  
Includes 'Dante as a Spiritual Teacher,' by Principal W. T. Davison; and 'The Significance of Gitanjali,' by the Rev. Edward J. Thompson.

**Occult Review**, 7d. net. Rider  
The contents include 'Second Sight in War,' by Miss Mary L. Lewes, and 'The Strange Story of Knighton Gores,' by Miss Ethel C. Hargrove.

#### THE LATE PROF. DR. R. Y. TYRRELL.

68, Abbey Road, Torquay, September 27, 1914.

YOUR appreciation by Dr. "J. P. M." of Dr. Tyrrell has exactly the same slight error that that writer put also into his *Times* obituary, viz., a depreciating note on the great dead scholar's knowledge of Plutarch, Polybius, and modern Greek.

To my own personal knowledge—as I have had much kindness from, and corresponded with, Prof. Tyrrell any time these thirty-two years last past—this *diminuendo* note strikes false. Dr. Tyrrell was thoroughly conversant with the historians of Megalopolis and Chæronea, and had frequently at his own house a student of T.C.D.—one Iakovides, an Athens University man—to teach him Romaic over the filberts and wine.

*De mortuis*, &c.; and as I am truly anxious that one of the few kind friends that I have had should be valued to the full tether of his exceptionally long range of scholarly attainments, I venture to beg you will insert this in your next issue.

HUGH JOHNSON.

#### 'THE GARDEN OF LOVE.'

Speedwell, Park Avenue, Hampstead—  
September 26, 1914.

THE publication of a book is always an adventure. The publication of a prose idyll in these days of epic action is an adventure almost foredoomed to disappointment. Yet it is well to remember there is a world elsewhere. Beyond the battle-field there are still gardens enclosed wherein life passes in another atmosphere than that familiar to us—strange, perhaps, but not fantastic, fictitious, or unreal.

The story of Dolores is a true one. So she lived, so loved, so died. I have attempted little beyond a narrative of facts, and can vouch for the truth of that I have recorded.

E. HAMILTON MOORE.

\* \* \* The truth of "the story of Dolores" does not affect the point of our criticism. Her story is incorporated with an autobiography by her lover, whose dreams and gleanings from palmists are part of the fare offered to the reader. The effect of a feeble occultism is inevitably "unreal and fantastic," and the Dolores of a book does not convincingly suggest existence in real life when she says: "I was an empty goblet! Now the wine of life has filled me to the brim! It runs over at your feet, and is spilt if you will not drink it!" We would add that, if an "idyll" may be a tragic love-story in which the narrator boasts of giving his sweetheart's rival a "kiss of contempt and hatred," and in which the atmosphere is usually one of suspense or melancholy—there is no particular reason why an "idyll" should be the solace of those who weary of military din.

## Gossip.

THOSE who care—and who does not?—that the attitude of English leaders of religious thought towards the war should be both sound in itself and well understood by the nation, must read with profound satisfaction the reply delivered, above the signatures of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and a large number of other well-known divines, to the recent "appeal of German Theologians to the Evangelical Christians Abroad."

The most noteworthy point of contrast between the "appeal" and the "reply" is the entire absence from the former of any definite and authenticated statement of facts; while in the latter appears an able, succinct, and gravely worded account—with due references to dates and documents—of the actual course of events which have led us into war. Not less significant, as the "reply" points out, is the absence from the "appeal" of any reference to the teaching of writers like Treitschke and Bernhardt.

A wide circulation of the two might do a real service in making clear and precise the fundamental difference between the English and the German methods of approaching the question of the war on its ethical and religious side—a difference which, when the time comes for making peace, should carry not unimportant consequences.

OUR reviewer of 'The Records of Knowle' (August 29th, p. 231) was so unfortunate in mentioning the companion volume, 'The Register of the Guild of Knowle,' published in 1894, as to refer to its editor as "the late Mr. Bickley." We greatly regret this mistake, and are glad to possess evidence in the shape of Mr. Bickley's own handwriting to show that he is still with us. May this long be so!

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON has arranged courses of "Imperial Studies" to be taken during the coming session, and issues two pamphlets giving particulars of them. We are glad to draw attention to these. Planned, it appears, before the war broke out, these courses, as the Registrar justly remarks, meet a need which has now become more rather than less insistent in view of the problems connected with our empire.

FOUR lectures on Heredity will be delivered by Dr. Sandwith at Gresham College next week, beginning on Tuesday. The first will deal with the subject from the purely scientific point of view; the remaining three will discuss it in its social aspect, and largely with reference to eugenics.

A SPECIAL course of lectures on Sociology has been arranged by the London County Council at the Woods Road Literary Institute, Peckham, S.E., on Friday evenings at 8 P.M., commencing on the 2nd inst. The lecturer is Mr. H. Osman Newland, of the Council of the Sociological Society, and author of 'A Short History of Citizenship.' The first lecture

deals with 'The Great European War of 1914: its Causes, Possibilities, and Effects.' Mr. Newland will also give a series of lectures on 'Victorian Literature' on Mondays, and 'Historic Dramas' on Thursdays.

MR. PETT RIDGE asks us to amend an error in our last week's review (at p. 306) of his latest book, 'The Happy Recruit.' The hero of that novel, he says, is not German-born. "It is clearly stated in the book that his native town is in Poland." We quite agree that present circumstances make this correction desirable.

THE enthusiastic collector may now, by means of Tuck's Post Cards (of which we have received a varied assortment), possess a miniature picture gallery of the vessels of the Grand Fleet, and of the most picturesque regiments of our own and the allied armies, besides portraits of notabilities and patriotic calls to arms. Some are a trifle crude in colouring, but the great majority are delightful, many of them specimens of photogravure.

DR. J. HOLLAND ROSE is preparing a little book for young people, entitled 'How the War Came About.' He gives a brief account of the history of Europe from the later years of the sixteenth century to the present day, dwelling especially upon the position of our country as the defender of the liberties of Europe at the time of the Armada, and in the days of Louis XIV. and of Napoleon. The events of 1870 are explained, and the story is then brought down to the opening of the present war. The Patriotic Publishing Company are undertaking the publication of this, and it is to be sold for fourpence.

MR. J. W. COMYNS CARR has collected a number of papers on literary and artistic subjects in a volume entitled 'Coasting Bohemia,' which is to be published by Messrs. Macmillan next Friday.

On the same date Messrs. Macmillan will issue a new volume of their popular "Highways and Byways Series," dealing with Lincolnshire. The book is from the pen of Mr. Willingham Franklin Rawnsley, a member of a well-known Lincolnshire family; and a large number of illustrations have been supplied by Mr. Frederick L. Griggs.

MR. HEINEMANN is publishing next Thursday Dr. Nansen's account of the expedition over the Kara Sea and through Siberia, which he undertook at the instance of the Russian Government, with the object of opening up new trade routes. It is entitled 'Siberia: the Land of the Future,' and, needless to say, should prove an important addition to our knowledge of that country and its potentialities.

THE MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY PRESS will publish next Tuesday the second part of Prof. Petit Dutailis's 'Studies supplementary to Stubbs's Constitutional History,' vol. ii. This part, which deals with 'The Forest' and 'The Rising of 1381,' has been translated by Mr. W. T. Waugh, and edited by Prof. Tait, who contributes a Preface.

The Manchester Guardian is issuing a 'History of the War,' to appear in fortnightly parts. To judge from the first number now before us, it should be well worth attention. The first chapter gives a review of the situation in Austria and the Balkans immediately before the war. The second chapter sets out the military strength of the Powers engaged, with many interesting details. The third chapter deals with the invasion of Belgium and the operations at Liège. An Appendix to chap. i. reproduces various "important documents bearing on the negotiations before the war and the issues raised in them." There are good photographs and a map.

AMONG forthcoming books on the war we notice Mr. Cloudesley Brereton's essay 'Who is Responsible? Armageddon and After,' which is to be published early this month by Messrs. Harrap. Speculations as to what will be the nature of the settlement at the close of the war are somewhat hazardous, but this author's acquaintance with Germany and France should furnish considerations better worth while than most.

MESSRS. HEATH, CRANTON & OUSELEY are publishing this month 'A Study in Illumination,' by Dr. Geraldine E. Hodgson. The book illustrates, under several aspects, the relation between mystical "illumination," in the strict sense of the word, and the characteristic intuition and inspiration of the poet. St. Theresa is taken as the type of the illuminated saint, and Vaughan, Wordsworth, Browning, and Francis Thompson as, for this purpose, typical poets.

THE death took place on September 19th of Charles Edward Doble, for many years associated with the Clarendon Press. The fourth son of Richard Doble, of a Cornish family, he was born at Camberwell in 1847, and educated at Dulwich College and at Oxford. In 1874 he became sub-editor of *The Academy*—at the time when that journal first began to appear weekly. On the death of Dr. Appleton in 1879 he became editor. After two years, however, he gave up this work and returned to Oxford, to be assistant to the late Bartholomew Price, under whose management the Clarendon Press was then developing the publishing side of its business on new lines. For almost thirty years, until his health failed, Doble remained the faithful servant of the Clarendon Press, performing multifarious duties with single-minded devotion. It is only those behind the scene who know what minute care he expended upon his work. His leisure was given to a study of the period of English history and literature which specially attracted him—that of the later Stuarts. He wrote little on the subject he had made his own, apart from occasional letters to periodicals. How wide and accurate his knowledge was may, however, be seen in the three volumes of 'Remarks and Collections of Thomas Hearne,' which he edited from MSS. in the Bodleian for the Oxford Historical Society (1885, 1886, and 1889).

## SCIENCE

*The Deposits of the Useful Minerals and Rocks.*—Vol. I. *Ore-Deposits in General, Magmatic Segregations, Contact-Deposits, Tin Lodes, Quicksilver Lodes.* By Prof. Dr. F. Beyschlag, Prof. J. H. L. Vogt, and Prof. Dr. P. Krusch. Translated by S. J. Truscott. (Macmillan & Co., 18s. net.)

MUCH discussion has arisen from time to time, especially in courts of law, with regard to the strict definition of the term "mineral." It is, therefore, not without reason that the title of this work is sufficiently broad to include all natural substances of utility derived from the mineral kingdom, whether conforming to the definition of a mineral or to that of a rock. Several scientific authorities have co-operated in the production of this treatise. Two of the authors—Dr. F. Beyschlag and Dr. P. Krusch—are attached to the Geological Survey in Berlin, the former being the Director; whilst the third author—Dr. J. H. L. Vogt—is the distinguished authority on ore-deposits in the University of Christiania.

Mr. Truscott, who has given us here a translation of the first volume of this comprehensive treatise, is a mining engineer favourably known as a contributor to technological literature by his work on the goldfields of Africa. His task as translator has been performed with conscientiousness and judgment. No doubt there is room for some difference of opinion with regard to the English rendering of certain technical terms. Should the German word *Gang*, for instance, be translated "lode" or "vein"? The distinction between the words, as mining terms, is rather vague, and the two are often used indifferently. It may be argued that a "lode" means literally something that "leads" to the ore-body, but, in this country at least, it seems to be commonly understood that a lode is practically the same as a fissure-vein, that is to say, an ore-deposit of tabular shape, occurring generally along a line of disturbance. Such is Mr. Truscott's sense of the term, and we are not disposed to differ from him. The subject of disturbances in the earth's crust is here treated with much clearness, and the section devoted to it may be read profitably by any geological student interested in the folding, fracturing, and faulting of rocks.

It may seem at first sight a simple matter to classify the different types of ore-deposit recognized by the miner, but close study shows that classification offers no small difficulty. More than a century ago Werner introduced a system founded roughly on the relative age of the ore and the associated rock. Many and varied have been the schemes since suggested—some based mainly on shape, size, and other morphological characters, whilst some depend on the characteristic mineral of the ore. In recent years it has been

recognized that the most interesting question about an ore-body is not so much its form or even its content as its probable genesis. The authors follow a rather complex system of classification in which four fundamental groups, with numerous subdivisions, are recognized. On the whole, their scheme makes apparently a fair approach to a natural classification, inasmuch as it seeks to bring together those ore-deposits that are believed to be genetically related.

Notwithstanding all the recent researches of the miner and the geologist, the chemist and the physicist, many questions about the origin of ores and their associated minerals still remain extremely obscure. Such advance in our knowledge of the genesis of ore-deposits as has been made of late years may be referred in great measure to the activity and acuteness of observers in America; whilst in Europe the researches of Prof. Vogt in Norway have led to most valuable results, especially with regard to what is called magmatic differentiation. By this expression is meant the local separation from the molten part of the earth's interior of certain mineral constituents which, if they contain some of the heavy minerals, may form important ore-deposits. It is assumed that these minerals were originally distributed more or less evenly throughout the magma, from which they gradually separated as segregations by means not unfamiliar to the metallurgist in his study of molten silicates.

Although it is only in recent times that the products of magmatic segregation have been recognized, at least under that name, it is now believed that many oxides such as magnetite, certain sulphides like nickel-bearing pyrites, and even native metals like platinum, occur typically as the result of differentiation in magmas which now form basic igneous rocks, such as gabbro and peridotite.

Another mode of ore-genesis on which the authors properly dwell as one of prime importance is that known as pneumatolysis, or the action of heated vapours upon certain rocks. This mode of origin is typically illustrated by deposits of tin-ore, such as those of Cornwall, where the oxide of tin is believed to have been formed by the reaction of vapours containing compounds of fluorine and boron on a granitic magma. Such a method was experimentally illustrated in the last century by Daubrée: mineral synthesis is, indeed, a study that has been specially cultivated in France. Following the chapter on tin-lodes is one on deposits of quicksilver ores, which brings the volume to a conclusion.

Probably this translation was completed before the outbreak of war, but at the present time, when there is not unnaturally a tendency to dispense with German place-names, it seems rather a pity that many of these words are retained here in their original form. We prefer the English Transylvania to Siebenbürgen, Styria to Steiermark, Carinthia to Kärnten, and Carniola to Krain.

*Dante and the Early Astronomers.* By M. A. Orr (Mrs. John Evershed). With Illustrations and Diagrams. (Gall & Inglis, 15s. net.)

No modern book on Dante covers quite the same ground as this excellent work; it will henceforward be indispensable to all who would appreciate his scientific attainments. The author is the wife of the astronomer in charge of an observatory in Southern India. But she is herself a capable astronomer, as is witnessed by her admirable star-maps published some years ago; and in this book she displays an intimate acquaintance, not only with 'The Divine Comedy,' but also with the minor works of the poet, which throw so much light on the extent of his learning. The strength of the book lies in its skilful demonstration that Dante's cosmic system is not the product of his imagination, but rather represents with exactness the astronomical knowledge of his day.

The first part—about two-fifths of the whole—contains a lucid account of the progress of astronomy from the earliest times to the period of Dante; the second discusses the many questions bearing upon that science suggested by the poet's works. Mrs. Evershed reminds us that the 'Quaestio de Aquâ et Terrâ,' which she gives strong reasons for believing to be authentic, is his only professedly scientific work; for the 'Convivio' was a popular book intended for unlearned readers. She then justly adds:—

"We can infer the knowledge which lay in Dante's mind, behind his popular use of it in literature.... but we must not deal with any (of his works) as if they were text-books, and set forth precisely and completely all that Dante knew of his favourite science. It is the poet's artistic use of the astronomy of his day which merits our admiration quite as much as the scholar's proficiency."

It is the chief merit of this book that it proves this proficiency to have been considerable, and discounts the warning of Gaspary that "we should not value Dante's science too highly."

The author's treatment of the early history of astronomy is luminous and suggestive; and the explanation of some rather difficult matters—such as the Ptolemaic theory of epicycles and eccentrics—is rendered easier for the non-scientific reader by some admirable diagrams and maps. The question of the time-references in the great poem is dealt with at length, and a chapter is devoted to the inquiry whether the vision should be dated in 1300 or 1301. The former is the traditional date; but an Italian scholar has lately shown that only at Easter, 1301, was the position of the heavenly bodies exactly as described in the poem. In spite of our author's manifest inclination to the latter theory, she decides with great fairness that the evidence preponderates against it. She discusses many difficult questions of interpretation with much learning and acumen; and there are only two small points on which we would offer a criticism. That Dante should represent the moon as "ruler of

hell" she takes as an instance of his coldness towards that luminary; but she forgets that, according to his mythology, the moon was identified with Proserpine. Again, we are not convinced that Dante's description of his "four stars" ('Purg.', i. 22-24) as unseen since the time of our first parents precludes the notion of their identity with the Southern Cross. His own legend of Ulysses is inconsistent with that statement, which therefore must not be taken too literally; and the famous Humboldt had no doubt that Dante had heard of the constellation either from travellers or Arabian sources. It may be, too, that the "prima gente" means, not our first parents, but "early peoples"; for, if Dante understood the effect of the precession of the equinoxes, as our author implies, he would know that many stars now mainly visible in the southern hemisphere were seen further north in ancient times. The last chapter, with its eloquent contrast of the mediæval and modern views of the universe, is the best piece of writing in the book.

#### OBITUARY.

DR. H. J. JOHNSTON-LAVIS, who recently lost his life in a motor accident in France, was for many years regarded as the highest authority on Mount Vesuvius. As a young medical man he settled in Naples to avoid the English climate, and became so interested in the volcano that he devoted to its observation all the time he could spare from his professional work, and became in due course Professor of Vulcanology in the Royal University of Naples. He published a large geological map of Vesuvius in several sheets, founded on original observations made, not without danger, during the years 1880 to 1888. Dr. Johnston-Lavis was the author of numerous papers and reports on volcanic phenomena, published by the British Association and other scientific bodies. To a work that he wrote on the South Italian volcanoes his wife, Madame Antonia Lavis, contributed a valuable bibliography, which indicates the extent of his writings up to 1891.

After leaving Naples he resided at Beaulieu-sur-Mer, at Vittel, and for a time at Harrogate in Yorkshire, but he retained his love for Vesuvius, and wrote an important memoir on the great eruption of 1906, published by the Royal Dublin Society. Dr. Johnston-Lavis also took much interest in seismic phenomena, and was author of a monograph on the Earthquakes of Ischia in 1881 and 1883.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- \*MON. Society of Engineers, 7.30.
- \*TUES. Gresham College, 6.—'The Science of Heredity,' Dr. F. M. Sandwith.
- \*WED. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Essential and Distinctive Characters of the Human Skeleton,' Lecture I, Prof. A. Thomson.
- Gresham College, 6.—'The Social Aspect of Heredity,' Dr. F. M. Sandwith.
- Entomological, 9.
- \*THURS. Gresham College, 6.—'The Influence of Heredity in Disease,' Dr. F. M. Sandwith.
- \*FRI. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Essential and Distinctive Characters of the Human Skeleton,' Lecture II, Prof. A. Thomson.
- Gresham College, 6.—'The Need for a Better Understanding of Eugenic Principles,' Dr. F. M. Sandwith.
- Alchemical, 8.15.—'The Works of George Starkey,' Prof. J. Ferguson.

## FINE ARTS

### ANCIENT EGYPTIAN FRESCOS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM authorities have put out these reproductions of the wall-paintings from Thebes now in their collection a little in advance of the exhaustive work on Theban tombs promised by Dr. Alan Gardiner and Mr. Robert Mond. Most of those here figured are well known to Egyptologists, the most famous perhaps being the banqueting or drinking scene exhibited in the Third Egyptian Room. Although in the 'Description of the Plates' two such scenes—one showing four and the other six guests—are described, in the copy sent us Plates IV. and V. seem identical, and show only the first-named of these. Whether this is an accident or not we are unable to say, but the one scene depicted in the volume before us is most lifelike, and, save that the guests are represented as seated on chairs instead of on the ground, might almost be taken from an Arab feast of the present day. The contrast between the heavy wigs and carefully shrouded figures of all the ladies of the party, and the flowing hair and excessively scanty cincture which forms the entire clothing of the dancing girls, is remarkable, and shows that the institution of the *naulch* was known in ancient Egypt as in modern India. Very noteworthy, too, are the portrait of Amenhotep I., whose tomb has just been discovered by Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter, and the portrait of his wife, Aahmes-nefert-ari.

In the well-illustrated dissertation by Dr. Wallis Budge which serves as preface to the eight plates of reproductions, we are given a concise and very clear summary of the history of Egyptian tomb decoration in general. Dr. Budge shows plainly enough that really fine work like that of most of the tombs in the plates was only in vogue during the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Eighteenth Dynasties. The wall-paintings in distemper or fresco which have come down to us from those periods, although fewer than we could wish, are all worthy of preservation, and have given us a most valuable insight, not only into the daily life of the ancient Egyptians, but also into their artistic methods. The technique and colouring of them all are bold as well as skilful, and, except for matters of perspective, could hardly be bettered at the present day. One is not quite sure whether Dr. Budge is entirely justified in speaking of the "large mud-brick tombs built over the bodies of dead kings" before the beginning of the Predynastic Period, because it would be very difficult to prove, in the face of Dr. Naville's Abydos discoveries, that any really predynastic tomb has yet been found. We note, too, with some surprise

that Dr. Budge has so far bowed the knee to the Baal of German transliterative methods that he abandons the time-honoured spelling of the *suten-dy-hotep* formula, and writes, with the aid of diacritical marks, *nesu ta hetep*. The engravings, in the text of his introduction, of the stela of Ur-ari-en-ptah, which, being poked away in the Assyrian Room at the Museum, is apt to escape the attention of students, are most valuable, and his description of it full of information, as are his remarks about the stelæ of Sebek-aa and Antef of the Eleventh Dynasty.

With this volume, Prof. Newberry's volume on Rekhmara, and, when it appears, Dr. Alan Gardiner's book, the student of Egyptology will have at his disposal a corpus of Egyptian wall-painting which should leave little to be desired.

### Early Renaissance Architecture in England.

By J. Alfred Gotch. (Batsford, 15s. net.)

It is pleasant to welcome the revised text and illustrations of Mr. Gotch's work on English Domestic Architecture, as it manifested itself in rare profusion from the reign of Henry VII., when the long-sustained Gothic period began to die out, down to the close of the reign of James I. During these reigns, especially in those of Elizabeth and the first Stuart, interest in the fabrics of parish churches, and still more in soaring cathedral churches, was largely in abeyance, whilst the headstrong will of Henry VIII. had blotted out the religious houses. In fact, several of Elizabeth's most trusted councillors deliberately secularized churches, or pulled them down for the sake of their materials. Thus Sir Nicholas Bacon turned the church of Egmere into a stable for his horses, whilst Judge Gawdy, in the same county of Norfolk, used the church of Wallington as a barn. In Cambridgeshire, too, Sir Francis Hinde demolished the church of St. Etheldreda, Histon, to supply material for enlarging Madingley Hall.

The lack of religious fervour of the old type materially affected the construction of the greater examples of domestic architecture. In the residential houses of the fifteenth century, as in the earlier castles, the chapel always formed an integral part of the whole, and episcopal registers abound in licences granted for oratories, even in the smaller manor houses, in every county of England. When such a splendid old house as Compton Wynyates is analyzed, it is at once seen that the whole construction of different periods centres round the chapel. But the reverse was the case in Elizabethan houses; even builders on a large scale who could not altogether shun the traditional idea of a chapel, as at Holdenby House or Hardwick Hall, made no special architectural provision for its construction, but left it almost to chance where an apartment for worship should be fitted in.

Apart from considerations such as these, the progress of domestic architecture during this peaceful English period was

Wall Decorations of Egyptian Tombs. Illustrated from Examples in the British Museum. (The Museum, 5s.)

probably more marked than anywhere on the Continent. The noblemen of the new school, enriched by the monastic spoils, the successful merchants and adventurers, and the smaller squires and yeomen, were busily engaged in building for themselves splendid houses, or more often manor houses designed for domestic comfort, and usually of picturesque appearance, well suited to the English rural landscape of hill and vale.

In this volume Mr. Gotch, who is a scholar and antiquary as well as a most competent architect—a somewhat rare combination—treats with felicity the delightful variety of homes of the great and of the comparatively humble which sprang up on all sides during the sixteenth century and the first quarter of the seventeenth. These pages have caught the subtle charm of those old halls and manor houses for which our country is famous. They are illustrated, too, by upwards of 300 photographs and drawings, which show not only an abundance of delightful houses, many of them little known, but also important details within and without. The volume is, in fact, brimful of information from beginning to end, and it is difficult to say whether it will give more pleasure to architectural students and craftsmen or to antiquaries and travellers.

#### LIVERPOOL AUTUMN EXHIBITION.

For some years past the autumn exhibitions at the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, have contained, in addition to the usual miscellany, two features of more than local interest: a room devoted to the works of some Continental school of artists, and another room containing the "one-man-show" of some well-known painter. This year it had been intended to give a special exhibition of modern German art, but owing to the outbreak of war the proposed collection was unobtainable, and the exhibition has consequently been robbed of one of its chief attractions.

The "one-man" room is given over to Mr. Arthur Hacker, who is revealed as an academic painter of mediocre executive power and as curiously wanting in inspiration. He paints many subjects in many styles, following now Orchardson (289), now Herkomer (283), now Alma Tadema (272), now Leighton (273); but he gives little evidence of any personal feeling beyond a liking for enveloping his subjects in a yellow fog, which may not be altogether inappropriate in the case of *Leicester Square* (294) or *Piccadilly Circus* (296), but appears a little uncalled for in an evening landscape (266).

Visitors who have already seen the London exhibitions will find little of moment in the miscellaneous collection, for the long list of paintings borrowed from the Royal Academy and the New Grosvenor Gallery includes works by Mr. John Collier and Sir Luke Fildes, as well as a Lavery, a Mancini, and an Orpen. The New English Art Club is practically ignored, and so are the Camden Town Group and other small but vigorous bodies; so that the exhibition, viewed as a whole, is not adequately representative of the art movement of the day.

Setting aside the pictures which have already been seen in London, there remain a few works of some interest. Among the

portraits are a strongly characterized head of *J. M. Synge* (239), by Mr. James Paterson; a girl's portrait (97) by Mr. F. C. Friesseke, notable for its searching analysis of colour; and two admirable little portraits (255 and 263) by Miss Madeline M. McDonald. Holbeinesque in the delicacy and firmness of the drawing, and pleasantly naturalistic in colour. Mr. George Pirie's *A Highland Sheep-Farm* (224) is also admirably drawn and well designed, while colour harmony has been preserved by restricting the palette to an almost monotone neutrality. In his two harbour scenes at La Rochelle (995 and 1009) Mr. W. Alison Martin has made a successful advance into brilliant rich colour which, controlled by balanced design, gives a most decorative result. Among too many brown and leaden landscapes Mr. Frank Dean's *A Summer Afternoon* (186), Mr. Yarrow Jones's Corsican landscape (218), and Mr. Hamilton Hay's *Tranquil Day* (265) are conspicuous for their outspoken love of sunlit colour. Mr. Hay also shows a water-colour (616) which, by its clean draughtsmanship, intricate pattern, and pure fresh colour, is one of the best things in this section. But for the presence of three water-colours by the late Joseph Crawhall, no qualification would be necessary.

The Black-and-White Room, which maintains a higher general standard than the oil paintings do, contains a masterly tinted drawing, *The Valley of the Spey* (1311), by Mr. D. Y. Cameron; Mr. Muirhead Bone's *Passegiata Archeologica* (1314); and two beautiful dry-points by Mr. Henry Rushbury (1380, 1415).

Little of note is included among the sculpture beyond Rodin's bronze bust of Lord Howard de Walden, Prof. Lanteri's bust of the late Alphonse Legros, and a *Table Fountain* (1732) by Mr. Alexander Fisher.

The exhibition will remain open till Saturday, January 2nd, 1915. F. R.

MR. HILAIRE BELLOC's 'Book of the Bayeux Tapestry,' which has been promised for some time, is to be published next Thursday by Messrs. Chatto & Windus. It contains a coloured reproduction of the entire tapestry, divided into seventy-six panels; and besides the historical introduction, Mr. Belloc has written a running commentary upon the scenes represented.

DESPITE the war, *The Englishwoman* will hold its usual Annual Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts at the Maddox Street Galleries. This will begin on November 4th, and will illustrate what progress has been made in the revival of peasant industries among us. We note that there will be among other exhibits specimens of "hand-made flowers" and calligraphy, of stained and enamelled glass, and of "antiques."

MR. HENRY SILKSTONE HOPWOOD, the water-colour artist, died last Saturday in Edinburgh, at the age of 54, after two years of considerable suffering, aggravated by persistent insomnia. He had gone to Edinburgh, from travelling in the East, in the hope of painting scenes in that city. Born at Markfield, Leicester, Mr. Hopwood was a student at the well-known Julian studio, with Bouguereau and Ferrier for his masters; later he owed much to the inspiration of Scotch artists. A picture of his was bought in 1896 by the Chantrey Trust. He made his reputation as a water-colour artist, but had lately been giving attention to painting in oils, in which it is likely that his gifts of sincerity and freshness of technique would have ensured for him a new range of highly appreciated production.

## MUSIC

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. AUGENER.

*Low Breathing Winds; Tell, O tell me; The Guest: Songs with Piano-forte Accompaniment.* By S. Coleridge-Taylor. 2s. each net.—In these three numbers the flowing melodies, the simple yet attractive harmonies, and certain dramatic effects in the third recall the composer of 'Hiawatha.' They may not increase Coleridge-Taylor's reputation, but they will all be pleasant remembrances of one whose name will outlive that of many a modern composer whose spontaneity is not equal to his learning.

*Collection de Chansons Anciennes: Vol. V. Les Petits Soupers de Versailles.* Par Yvette Guilbert. 3s. net.—In this new volume the words, as usual, are quaint. The piano-forte accompaniments by Madame Hélène Chalot are very good, though we prefer those which merely support the old melodies by a few simple chords—as in, for instance, 'Le Joli Tambour'—to the more ornamental ones.

*Bygone Days: a Lyric Suite for Piano-forte.* By Gustave Lind. 2s. net.—These short pieces, five in number, are melodious, tastefully written, and of moderate difficulty. They are excellent for teaching purposes.

MR. J. H. LARWAY.

*The Drummer of the Forty-Third; Our Island Home; The Women who Stay at Home.* By Jack Trelawny. 2s. net each.—The aim of the composer in the first piece—namely, to write a melody of firm, rhythmic character—has been achieved, and the song is not only free from sensational effects of a common order, but there are also some strong harmonies in the accompaniment. The second number is couched in softer tones, and here again we have music which, though simple, is not without a certain strength. The opening words of the third, "To arms comes the call," account for the firm, loud strains, and, although the marching rhythm is preserved, when mention is made of the women the mood is subdued.

*Red Rose of England; The Sentinel.* By Herbert Oliver. 2s. net each.—The first of these songs is bright and taking. The change for a short time from the key of F to A, its mediant, makes for freshness—a change to which Beethoven, by the way, was partial. The broad melody of 'The Sentinel' will appeal to basses or baritones.

*Hear the Bugles Calling.* By Gerald F. Kahn. 2s.—This song in march time is strong in rhythm and in spirit.

MESSRS. NOVELLO.

*Choral Songs: Love's Tempest; Serenade.* By Edward Elgar. Op. 73, Nos. 1 and 2. 6d. each.—'Love's Tempest,' with its fine contrasts, "the silent sea," and later "the roaring tempest," offers characteristic specimens of Elgarian harmonies; moreover, it will certainly appeal to good choirs. The 'Serenade' is quiet and expressive, and the frequent use of the flattened seventh of the minor key gives a quaint touch to the music, while a bold enharmonic modulation stands out well, surrounded as it is by diatonic harmonies. Too much chromaticism is the prevailing weakness of some

modern music. Each of these choral songs has a pianoforte part, but only for practice. The words are adapted by Mrs. Rosa Newmarch, from the Russian of Maikov and Minsky respectively.

*The World is too much with Us.* By Granville Bantock. 3d.—This setting of Wordsworth's sonnet is dignified, and for the composer comparatively simple. Yet there are one or two dangerous places, notably the "howling" chord. The consecutive fifths at mention of a "creed outworn" are apposite.

*Perfection (Sinfonia Domestica Choralis).* By Alexander Mackenzie. Op. 77, for Male Voices. 6d.—Though, to suit the words, this piece is in a light vein, it is not lacking in skill, and is sure of popularity.

### Musical Gossip.

THE Promenade Concert at Queen's Hall last Saturday evening opened, after the Belgian National Anthem had been played with marked spirit, with Beethoven's 'Egmont' Overture, of which the massiveness and emotional power made Gounod's 'Hymne à Sainte Cécile,' though well performed by Messrs. S. Freedman, A. Kastner, and F. H. Kiddle, sound weak and insincere. This contains, it is true, a certain appeal to the public; but it only just keeps above a low level, and therefore cannot excite deep feeling. A Dramatic Fantasy, 'Glaucus and Ione,' by Mr. Oskar Borsdorf, son of Mr. A. Borsdorf, the well-known horn player, was produced under the composer's direction. There is promise in this work, but, although the music shows atmosphere at the opening, the dramatic feeling suggested by the ambitious title is lacking. Miss Dorothy Webster's rendering of Bernberg's 'Chant Hindou' was excellent: she has a sympathetic voice.

Last Tuesday evening Mr. Albert Sammons gave a thoughtful and expressive rendering of Lalo's piquant 'Symphonie Espagnole.' Miss Margaret Balfour sang Gounod's "O ma Lyre immortelle" with power and dramatic feeling. The orchestra, under Sir Henry J. Wood's direction, performed Nicolai's spirited overture to his 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' and Mendelssohn's elf-like Scherzo from his 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'

THE twenty-ninth season of the South Place Sunday Popular Concerts opens to-morrow evening with a "Schubert" programme, which includes the lovely Quintet for strings, to be performed by the Saunders Quartet, with Mr. Robert Grimson as second 'cello. The report of the twenty-eighth season shows what high-class music is being given at these concerts; moreover, the collections were so liberal that it was not necessary to make any appeal from the platform for funds. Special attention was paid to British music. Composers represented included Messrs. J. D. Davis, J. Friskin, Hamilton Harty, Joseph Holbrooke, and H. W. Warner, also Sir Charles Stanford and Dr. Ernest Walker. It is to be hoped that these Sunday performances will again be well supported.

WE have not always thought the novelties selected by Mr. Arthur Fagge worth the time spent on them, but that does not prevent us from praising him for his zealous efforts to produce new works. To rely entirely on old standard works is suicidal policy, for the greatest favourites after a time lose their freshness, and especially at the present day, when the old forms and tonality are rapidly making

way for something new and, let us hope, higher. For the present, however, Mr. Fagge is face to face with events which absorb the attention of the public, so he has first of all decided to give three concerts, instead of the usual four. Further, his first concert at Queen's Hall, on Wednesday, November 4th, will be devoted to British music consonant with the thoughts and feelings of the public, namely, Sir Charles Stanford's 'Songs of the Fleet'; Miss Meredith's settings of Mr. Kipling's 'Recessional' and 'We have fed our Seas'; compositions by Mr. Percy Grainger; and the National Anthems of the Allies, arranged for a four-part chorus by Mr. Fagge. We hope that the public will strengthen his resolution to keep, as he says, "the flag flying."

THE BRIGHTON MUSICAL FESTIVAL, which opens on the 10th of November, will consist of seven concerts. The Municipal Choir and Orchestra will form a body of 350 performers.

Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' will be given on Tuesday under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, and his reading of the old oratorio is remarkably vivid. He brings out many a dramatic point which makes it sound fresh and interesting. On Wednesday evening Mr. Thomas Beecham will give four works new to Brighton: Debussy's 'Printemps,' Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Antar,' Stravinsky's 'L'Oiseau de Feu,' and Mr. Frederick Delius's delightful 'Dance Rhapsody.' The programme will end with a Mozart Minuet.

There will be two concerts on the Thursday. In the morning Tchaikovsky's 'Symphonie Pathétique' and the Violin Concerto in D (Mr. Harold Ketelbey) will be under the direction of Mr. Landon Ronald; and following these comes Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's 'Irish Symphony,' No. 4, under his own direction. Finally will be given 'Two Scenes from "Morte d'Arthur,"' by Miss Edith Sweptstone.

On Thursday evening two orchestral pieces by Sir Hubert Parry, 'The Ballad of the Clampheddown' by Sir Frederick Bridge, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Overture to his opera 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' all new to Brighton, will be performed under the direction of the respective composers.

On Friday evening Sir Henry J. Wood will conduct a special Wagner programme. The afternoon of Saturday will be devoted to the second and third acts of 'Parsifal' under the direction of Mr. Lyell-Taylor; and in the evening the Festival will end with 'The Messiah.' The artists include Mesdames Perceval Allen, Ada Forrest, Blanche Marchesi, and Carrie Tubb, and Messrs. Frederic Austin, Thorpe Bates, John Coates, and Robert Radford.

THE Executive Committee of the Classical Concert Society announces ten concerts of chamber music at Bechstein Hall on the following Wednesdays: October 14th, 21st, and 28th, November 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th, and December 2nd, 9th, and 16th. They will be held in the afternoon and evening alternately. The programmes are less classical—using that term in its narrow sense—than in former years. Chamber works by Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, and Brahms will be heard. A Boccherini Quintet for strings, in E major, which is announced, was played only once at the Popular Concerts fifty-four years ago, so that it will be something of a novelty.

British composers will be represented by Messrs. Percy Grainger, Arthur Somervell, and D. F. Tovey, and Dr. Ernest Walker; France only by Bizet and Ravel, and each by songs. There is no work by either a Belgian or a Russian composer.

The programmes were probably drawn up before the war broke out, and as the directors state that possibly some artists may be unable to fulfil their engagements, any change in the programmes resulting therefrom might give opportunity for recognizing Belgium and Russia. All artists engaged are either residents in this country, or subjects of allied or neutral countries.

HANS RICHTER, according to the German papers, is said to have torn up the degree of Doctor conferred on him by the University of Oxford. Let us hope that this is not so, that the eminent conductor—whose services to music are incontestable—has a soul above this kind of futile animosity. If, however, the report is true, the fact in itself precludes regret.

MR. BASIL HINDENBERG, conductor of the Torquay Municipal Orchestra, who is of English birth, has decided to adopt his baptismal name of Cameron. He therefore wishes in future to be known and addressed as Basil Cameron.

ALBERT MAGNARD, a French composer of some note, who has written several symphonies, was shot while defending his home, not far from Paris, when the Germans were advancing towards the capital.

The Musical Times for October announces the death of Miss Clara Angela Macirone, born in London, January 21st, 1821. She was a student of the Royal Academy of Music from 1839 to 1844. Her first concert as pianist took place at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square, in 1846. She also appeared as the composer of a 'Benedictus,' for which she received the congratulations of Mendelssohn.

### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Concert 3, Royal Albert Hall.  
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.  
MON.—SAT. Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.  
MON.—SAT. Carl Rosa Opera Company, Dalston Theatre.  
MON.—SAT. D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, Kennington Theatre.  
SAT. Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumford's Concert, 2.30, Royal Albert Hall.

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# NOTES AND QUERIES.

### THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (October 3) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—The Will of Thomas Vole—Sir John Gilbert, J. F. Smith, and 'The London Journal'—Notes on Words for the 'N.E.D.'—'Chatter about Harriet'—Lines quoted in Jonson's 'Poetaster'—Unique Municipal Record—History of England with Riming Verses—Giles and Elizabeth Calvert, Booksellers—Clerkenwell Tea-Gardens.

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OBITUARY:—Henry Fishwick.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

### LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (September 26) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—"The Diary of Lady Willoughby"—'The Coming K——'—Danteiana: Michael Scot—Holcroft Bibliography—Siege of Namur—Mons: Bibliographical Hoax—The Jews and the War—Colonists in Bermuda, 1620—"Perisher": "Cordwainer"—"As cool as a clock"—The 1618 Edition of Stow's 'Survey'—"A sandy pig for an acorn."

QUERIES:—Scrope Colquitt—"Wharton Hall: the Lady's Rest"—"The Hero of New Orleans"—"Bango was his name, O!"—"Jolly Robbins"—Dene Holes, Little Thurrock—Admiral Lord Rodney—Dukedom of Cleveland—St. Pancras—Author Wanted—Periodicals published by Religious Houses—The Illustrated London News' and Postage—"The Quaver"—Renaming London Streets—Skye Terriers—Frescoes at Avignon—Forests of Argonne and Compiègne—Latin Jingles.

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NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Calendar of Patent Rolls of Edward III."—"Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon"—'The Pedigree Register.'

### THE NUMBER FOR SEPT. 19 CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Chaplains of Winchester College—Sir John Gilbert and 'The London Journal'—Bibliography of Bookselling and Publishing—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles—"Sparrowgrass"—Clan Macleod—"Popular"—"Canail"—Proprietary Chapels—A Funeral as a Good Omen—"francis" Rectors of High Roding.

QUERIES:—"Nichol's Cities and Towns of Scotland"—'Late Lord Lyttelton's Letters to Mrs. Peach'—Beaumont, Bowman, or Boman—Burton: Blakeway—Foreign Tavern Signs—"I am the only running footman"—Hundred of Manhood—Arms of the Deans of Lichfield—The ABCdarians—The Irish Volunteers—John Bateman—Robinson-Miller Marriage—Poem Wanted—Loseley MSS.—Handel's 'Harmonious Blacksmith'—Colour and Sound—Portraits by James Lonsdale—D'Orsay's Portraits—Author of Quotation Wanted—Louvain: The Libraries.

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NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Fine Old Bindings"—'Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain'—"The Universal Bible Dictionary"—'Book-Auction Records'—"Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society"—'Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects.'

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